# The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2774. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

### Arrival and Reception at Charlottestown, P. E. I.

### Details of Doings at Fredericton, N. B.

### THE PRINCE AT DIVINE SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Friday, Aug. 10.

The *Hero* and the *Ariadne* arrived off this port on Thursday morning early, and entered the harbor at 10 o'clock. The *Nile* grounded twice in trying to come in, and then started round to Quebec. The *Valorous* accompanied her.

The Prince landed at 1 o'clock, saluted by the *Ariadne*, the *Valorous*, the *Cossack*, and the French Admiral's ship the *Pomone*. The ships were all full dressed, and the yards were manned. The Prince was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, GEORGE DUNDAS, and deputations of the clergy, members of Parliament and the Bar. Part of the Sixty-second Regiment and the Royal Volunteers lined the streets, which were decorated with numerous arches, flags and mottoes. Troops of children were singing, and the crowds were shouting with enthusiasm.

One-third of the people of the entire island are here, and numbers have come by steamers from New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Torrents of rain fell last night and prevented the proposed illumination. This morning the Prince held a levee and received addresses. To-night there will be a grand ball in the Province Buildings.

The Prince will leave to-morrow early for Gaspé.

H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Prince of Wales landed at two o'clock on Thursday from the *Hero*. The Admiral's ship *Nile*, and the *Ariadne*, *Cossack*, *Valorous* and *Flying Fish* accompanied him, as also the French Commodore's ship *Pomone*. The day was stormy and wet.

There was a multitude of visitors from abroad. The steamer *Arabian* brought six hundred persons from Quebec, and the *Westmoreland* four hundred from Brunswick. Some of the excursionists had to camp out. The preparations for the Prince's reception were good.

The Prince, who wore a colonel's uniform, landed under eight royal salutes from the ships and Battery, including a French ship. He was received on Queen's Wharf by the officers of the Government, members of the public bodies, members of the Clergy and Bar, and deputations of prominent citizens. He was conveyed in the Governor's carriage and accompanied by a procession along the streets, which were lined by the Volunteers' Battalion, and numerous tasteful arches were erected. The balconies of the houses were filled with ladies and children. A number of the latter sang the national anthem. A guard of honor of regular troops accompanied the Prince from Halifax.

The Prince rode out in plain clothes this afternoon in the rain. Gov. MULGRAVE and other Colonial celebrities are here. The reception is considered a complete success.

### THE PRINCE IN THE PROVINCES.

#### Trip up the St. John to Fredericton—Illness of the Duke of Newcastle—Enthusiasm of the People—Reception at Fredericton—Torch-light Procession, &c., &c.—Names of Places Changed in Honor of the Prince.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.

A short ride brought the Prince and accompanying party from St. John to what has hitherto been called the Nine Mile Station, but what will hereafter be known by the more euphonious name of Rothsay—its name having been changed the moment His Royal Highness, who is Duke of ROTHSAY, visited the place—a change intended to be complimentary to him. Here a double triumphal arch had been built, and as the Prince left his gaily ornamented car, he stepped under it, while the people shouted hurrah. The road from the platform to the wharf was a couple of hundred yards long, and the Prince had to walk along it, ankle-deep in sand and gravel. The toil of this was, however, lightened by the encouraging cheers of the inhabitants of the country, who had gathered together in large numbers to get a view of their visitor, and who went so far as to throw bouquets of flowers on his path—one of which Col. BAUER picked up and handed to him.

At the wharf lay the river steamer *Forest Queen*, and the Prince having gone on board, the members of the Legislature and the Press embarked also. Rothsay is on the Kennebecasis River—that extraordinary name being the Indian diminutive of the scarcely less extraordinary Kennebec—near its junction with the St. John. The stream there expands into a fine lake, with lofty hills around it, and, on one side precipitous shores. The scenery is strikingly beautiful, and continues so for a long way up the St John, into which we speedily ran, and whose current we began to stem. We were all surprised to find so magnificent a river, which is far too little known to Summer travelers, and we were correspondingly delighted. Some of us compared the scenery to that on the Hudson—others thought it more like the English Thames—one gentleman thought it resembled the French Saone. All agreed, however, that it was worth going far to see. It occupies, I should say, the fourth or fifth rank among American rivers—the riparians even assigning it a place below only the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence. A great deal of lumbering is carried on on its tributary streams, and one of the latest of the rafts we passed on our upward way—an object of curiosity to his Royal Highness and party, who were constantly seated on the stern of the vessel, observing as much as possible of the features of the Province. About fifty miles up the river, the landscape changes; the hills recede, and the St. John flows through a perfectly level country, not many feet above its level, which indeed it floods in Spring-time, thus giving to the soil an Egyptian fertility. These low lands extend back three or four miles from the stream, and rejoice in the local *sobriquet* of "intervals." Perhaps the finest view of the peculiar landscape is from Spring Hill, near Fredericton, where you look down upon the shining river meandering through rich level meadows, and embracing a multitude of islands, all equally grassy and adorned with here and there a magnificent elm. All these strange sights must have pleased the Prince, but still more must he have been delighted by the feeling which all along the St. John, even more than at any stage of his progress, was seen to prevail among the people. On the crest of every bluff human beings assembled, some lighting bonfires, though it was broad day, others firing muskets and cheering. On every sand-bar running out into the river were men, women and children, with flags hoisted for the occasion, on which could be discerned such mottoes as "God save our Prince" and "Welcome ALBERT EDWARD." Wherever there was a wharf, it was sure to be crowded, and companies of the volunteer militia of the Province appeared in several such places, firing volleys and almost tearing their lungs and throats to pieces in their vociferous demonstrations of joy. Nor was the reception at Fredericton itself less hearty. The Prince landed on a fine large wharf (which is hereafter to bear his name) encircled by a multitude of people who must have driven in from the surrounding district, since though Fredericton itself contains but 5,000 inhabitants, there were far more than that assembled. Passing under three triumphal arches, surrounded with crowns and bearing mottoes expressive of loyalty and welcome—passing along the street for a mile—each straggling house on which, as well as every telegraph pole, was decorated with flags—His Royal Highness arrived at Government House, where he dined with a small select party, and retired early to rest.

The only drawback to the enjoyment of the trip was the illness of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who was much fatigued by the hurried traveling of the previous days, and labored under a slight attack of Summer cholera. He kept his state room the greater part of the time, but recovered towards the end sufficiently to rise and view the country through which he was passing. The Prince seemed very solicitous about his Grace's welfare—visiting his cabin frequently to inquire about and chat with him.

### The Prince at Divine Service.

CRUSH AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CATHEDRAL—ENTRANCE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AND SUITE—THE BISHOP'S SERMON.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Sunday, Aug 5, 1860.

The interest attaching to the Prince of Wales' visit continues to increase, each day presenting novel and more striking incidents, the most impressive of which, at least to me, has been his attending divine service in the Cathedral here this morning. The congregation had been notified that they would, on this occasion, be admitted at the vestry door half an hour before the usual time, and as I am enjoying the hospitality of one of the number, I, with two ladies, considered myself right in applying at an early opportunity so as to be more privileged than strangers, who were only to enter after the regular attendants. Early though I was, I however found myself, when I arrived, on the rim of a crowd of several hundred people, but, determined to go in, I did not withdraw, and soon several hundred more were pressing from behind. The door was so small that but one could enter at a time; the crush, therefore, soon grew tremendous. Crinoline ceased to be a protection, and became an incumbrance. Loose scarfs and flowing robes were in all cases endangered, in many actually torn. Ladies complained, but uselessly—the crowd kept increasing in numbers and restlessness—so you may fancy the condition in which the weaker and fairer sex, with reddened faces and disordered dresses, entered the cathedral and took their seats. Fortunate were those, however, who braved the jam and the close contact of the multitude, for they, at least, secured an entrance to the fane. The more refined, and the less impatient, who had waited aloof, were eventually excluded, for, as soon as the church was filled, the doors were barred, and several hundreds of people were irrevocably shut out.

Fredericton Cathedral is, next to Montreal, the finest in the Provinces. It is indeed small, fitted for a thousand persons only, but its architectural features are very admirable. It is built according to approved ecclesiastical rule, with nave and chancel, and aisles divided from each other by lofty columns of stone. Its windows are tastefully stained, mosaic tracery of blue and crimson and silver and gold runs round all the carved stone work, the capitals of the columns, &c; scripture texts are emblazoned on the walls in mediæval style; the groined roof is of rich brown oak; the organ is a good one, in proportion, too, to the size of the edifice; and the pulpit, lectern, font, &c, are of the most correct designs. Fill this building with a multitude of well-dressed people, chiefly ladies in silks and satins, and you have the scene previous to the arrival of the Prince. Of course, I and all the rest expected to see the beauty of the spectacle heightened by the advent of His Royal Highness in a splendid uniform, and of his suite ablaze with scarlet and silver and gold lace and ribands and stars upon their breasts. At first, then, there was a momentary feeling of disappointment, when, the organ loudly pealing "God save the Queen," and the people all standing up, the Prince entered, punctual to the appointed time, in the quietest of costumes, his attendant noblemen similarly attired. But soon this feeling changed, and there seemed to be a recognition of the fact that, great as earthly power may be, it is subordinate to a higher, and that pagan HORACE uttered Gospel truth in saying, "The empire of Kings is over men—the rule of Divinity is over Kings themselves."

The Bishop, his silver crook in hand, had gone to the great western entrance to meet and conduct the procession up the aisle to the allotted seats. The Prince walked reverently after him, and the others of the party—among whom were Mrs. and Miss MANNERS SUTTON, the Governor's wife and daughter—followed. There was, it is true, a slight rustle among the ladies' dresses as his Royal Highness entered, but soon all sounds were hushed save the organ, which, the national anthem over, was sighing out soft devotional strains, and of the bells, whose solemn chime was indistinctly audible through the thick masonry of the Cathedral walls. These, too, soon ceased, and then the service began. This is not the place to write of the beauties or defects of the Church of England Ritual, or to argue whether it does or does not occupy the just medium between the Roman Catholic and Puritan forms of worship. But I may observe that it could not fail to strike any one to-day as being grandly simple, and that it was a beautiful sight, pregnant with reflections, to find even the heir to the Throne of Britain bending low in penitence for his transgressions, and acknowledging the supremacy of the Church within proper bounds. The service was poorly read, but the musical part of it was excellent.

Mr. HAYNES, of Boston, was the organist. Several from the choirs of St. John and other places in New-Brunswick helped to swell the chorus. The chanting was good, and the service (Boyce in A) well sung, as also the anthem, "God is our hope and strength," and the psalm, (the Old Hundredth,) in which the congregation heartily joined. The sermon was a remarkable one. The Bishop of Fredericton was a able reputation as a preacher, and his effort today will not impair it. He chose for his text Romans, xiv, 12: "So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God," and, although he cleverly said it might be expected that he should give utterance to the congratulations and joyous feelings of which everyone was not only full, but overflowing, and of which he might have constituted himself the mouthpiece, he adopted a different plan, discoursing eloquently and forcibly on the awful nature of the account which prince, and peer, and peasant will, with equal certainty, have to render to a Creator who regards not earthly dignities, nor looks to the externals of rank and wealth. His lordship, like all the bishops and clergy of the State Church of the British Empire, is loyal to its throne and constitution, and that feeling prompted him in speaking thus: "When we look round among the other nations of the earth, considering their position, and the present condition of countries favored with a soil equally fertile, a climate more genial, how inestimable does the value appear of the blessings we enjoy! Our manly constitutional freedom, how deeply should we cherish! the integrity of our limited monarchy, how diligently should we guard!" Passing from the general to the particular, the Bishop then spoke of the state of the Colonies. He said: "These portions of Her Majesty's dominions need but a higher education to develop their immense resources. They are happily united to the other parts of the Empire by many ties. The sorrows and joys of one part are those of all the rest. One year our bosoms thrill with sorrow and fear at the massacre of Cawnpore—another we rejoice at the coming of a Prince among us, not, like one of his renowned ancestors, commanding armies, and bringing war and its miseries with him, but sent by his illustrious mother on a peaceful mission, to consolidate the distant possessions of her Empire." Then the preacher went on to say: "You are reminded now that the Queen, with her family, for whose welfare we often, perhaps without sufficient earnestness, repeat the prayers to be found in our ritual, is not a mere pageant of State, but that she is a real person, an anointed Queen, a living mother, alive to the responsibilities of her station, desirous of glorifying God, depending for salvation on Christ Jesus the Saviour of all, and, I may presume to say, tenderly solicitous for the welfare of her people;—on which accounts we should always with earnestness repeat that prayer, 'Endow her plenteously with Heavenly gifts,'" &c. These phrases I transcribe not because they were the only ones in the sermon which had a political bearing, but because I believe they express the general feeling the people of the Provinces at present entertain towards Britain and British institutions, which it is well for Americans thoroughly to understand.

I need not say that the Prince's demeanor throughout the service was exemplary—that he appeared to be attentive, and thus ought to have made ashamed almost the whole of the rest of the congregation, who had their eyes constantly directed towards him. The service was long, lasting until 1½ o'clock. The attendance being so numerous, the heat was at times somewhat oppressive. Yet no ladies fainted, and only one child began to cry. This was nearly at the end, and I suppose the furious looks of some of the surrounding gentlemen were what frightened the poor little boy in a few moments into quietude. The Prince was, of course, the first to leave the Cathedral. There were numbers of people at the gate, waiting to see him, and they only left the side of his carriage when his horses fairly outran them.

The Prince spent the rest of the day quietly, at Government House, where apartments have been specially prepared for him. In the afternoon he drove into the country a short distance for an airing.

### Doings at Fredericton.

THE FIRST REALLY HOT DAY THE PRINCE HAS HAD—ADDRESSES, LEVEES, PUBLIC CEREMONIES, BALLS—FREDERICTON TIPSY.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

This has been the first really warm time we have had since the Prince of WALES landed in America. With one remarkable exception, there has not been a cloud in the sky to-day, from dusty morn to sultry eve, and the thermometer has run up into the nineties. I strolled to Government House this morning—cabs not being at hand—and found the members of the Government and Legislature clustering wherever a tree threw its friendly shade upon the grass, while they were waiting to present their addresses to their Prince. I followed them into the antechambers, where they all stood, sweltering in the heat, until the polished door of the reception-room swung open. I watched them as they marched into the presence, the perspiration standing on the forehead of every one of them, and, as I was myself unwilling to intrude, I envied them, for there, thanks to curtains and Venetians, it did seem cool. The pleasantest part of the day to me was after returning from this ceremony, and from the *levée* which the Prince afterwards held, at which several hundred gentlemen presented their respects, for the Attorney-General of the Province, Mr. FISHER, invited the members of the Legislature and the Press to his house, and there we found plenty of cool shade, and cool drinks, too. I should not mention this, however, were it not that I might have occasion to say that the Mayors of Boston, Montreal and Halifax were there, and that the former, Mr. LINCOLN, made a short speech, in reply to the toast of his health, in which he warmly eulogized the men of these Provinces, and invited them to go down to the celebration the Bostonians are going to have when the Prince goes there. After this lunch, we went up to what is called the Park,—a few acres of ground, with a few trees in them, and a specimen of fountain in the center. This park, generally called the "frog pond," the Prince was supposed to inaugurate. He stood on a platform, surrounded by his staff, for nearly half an hour, while several hundred school children were singing the National anthem, and while two or three photographers were poising their cameras at him but in vain—they could not succeed in obtaining a portrait.

I regret to add that the conduct of the people was by no means so ardent as that of His Royal Highness. They broke the ropes, surged in upon the lines of volunteer militia, pressed towards the platform where their visitors stood, and this not to exhibit their attachment to him, (which would have been pardonable, if not praiseworthy,) but simply to gratify their idle curiosity, (which was, of course, extremely libbird and vulgar.)

Finally the Prince left, and then I left, in search of cremista' shops and soda-water, and just at this time a remarkable arch of fleecy clouds (which many thought triumphal and a most auspicious omen) was visible in the sky, stretching from the north-east on one side, through the zenith, to the horizon on the other. The ceremony over, the crowd dispersed, and, the heat parching their tongues, they took to liquor, insomuch that towards dusk the whole town was tipsy, and volunteers in uniform, Indian men and women in their outlandish dresses, bushwackers in their frieze coats, negroes in their gaudy habiliments, and plenty of other sorts of people too, might be seen in a condition anything but creditable to themselves, the province, or the Nineteenth Century. Nor was their spirit one of simple jollity—they became quarrelsome, and I witnessed more than one fight among the men of the militia.

### From Fredericton to St. John.

THE BALL AT FREDERICKTON—THE PRINCE AND THE INDIANS—THE RETURN VOYAGE TO ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1860.

The ball at Fredericton last night was the one redeeming feature of an otherwise miserable day. Dancing did not commence until 10½ o'clock, by which time the heat had moderated, and a refreshing breeze springing up made the temperature quite pleasant. The Parliament buildings had been fitted up on purpose, and as they are very small, a room had been added for the occasion. Dancing went on in three or four separate apartments, and although at first everybody crowded into the room where his Royal Highness was—thus leaving little space to move about in—things eventually found their level, and everybody was left full liberty to enter into the spirit of the ball. The Prince danced first with Mrs. MANNERS SUTTON, then with Miss MANNERS SUTTON, (the Lieutenant-Governor's wife and daughter,) and afterwards with six or seven other ladies of the place. The arrangements at the ball, the decorations of the rooms, the furnishing of the supper-table, &c., were in a style which was quite primitive by comparison with those at Halifax—they, however, appeared to give satisfaction to his Royal Highness, who danced until 2 in the morning, and then went on board his steamboat.

There was a thick fog early this morning, and the steamer did not start quite so soon as was anticipated. About twenty Indian canoes had been brought together at the stern of the boat, and the Prince, who seems to enjoy seeing Indian sports, offered a prize of a sovereign apiece to the winning crew in a race upon which he started them. The canoes in use among the New-Brunswick tribes—the Micmacs and Melicetes—are very different from those of the Canadian Indians. They are very long and sharp, and their prows exhibit the same concave "wave lines" which may be seen in the *Great Eastern*, and in some of the most modern models for fast clipper ships. They consequently cut the water, hardly leaving any perceptible "furrow" with great rapidity, and a good canoe race is therefore a very exciting sight. This race, twice round a short course, was hotly contested, and the men who won the prize earned their money well. The incident occurred just as the fog was "lifting"; the river, recently so murky, became bright blue again, and the *Forest Queen* began to move away down the beautiful St. John. It is needless to attempt a description of the return trip—its features being precisely the same as those of the journey up. There were the same vivid green banks, the same companies of volunteers on the wharves, the same flags at projecting points, the same cheering wherever there was a chance to cheer. The Prince arrived safely here, drove through Carleton to the jetty, where he went on board the *Styx* and is soon going to start for Hantsport, *en route* for Truro, Pictou, Charlottetown, Gaspé and Quebec.

H.

### Amusements.

The critics of the Drama may expect a splendid Fall campaign. Mr. NIXON has engaged the services of Mr. FORREST for a season of two hundred nights, and will commence operations at Niblo's Garden on the 17th inst.

At the Winter Garden Miss CUSHMAN is promised, with all the force which the able management of that charming theatre can assemble about her.

For the present Pantomime and the Circus hold their own.

In the world of Music Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS makes the first movement of the new Metropolitan season on Tuesday evening next, when he will give at Palace Garden, Hall the first of a series of three concerts with a full choral force and orchestra, assisted by several of our leading resident vocalists. Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW will direct the chorus, which will be made up from that admirable body, the New-York Harmonic Society. In these concerts Mr. HOPKINS, whose talents as a composer have already commanded a cordial recognition from the musical public, will introduce his latest and most carefully studied productions.

The Mendelssohn Union, whose annual aquatic excursion took place on Monday evening last, are coming again before the public at Lake Mahopac in the course of a fortnight. The prospects of the Union for the coming season, promise a recovery from its recent somewhat depressed condition. Mr. G. W. MORGAN, organist of Grace Church, as conductor; Mr. BERGE, of St. Fr. Xavier, as pianist; and W. H. CURRY, of Dr. MCCAULEY'S, as assistant, with the new and efficient President, Mr. J. DELLAFORCE, make up such a managing force that nothing but unpardonable lethargy can retard the progress of the Union. It is a notable fact, that were it not for bestowing an occasional compliment upon distinguished artists, the Society has no need to go abroad for talent to sustain the entire *rôle* of every concert they may choose to give. The Association have secured, for their permanent location, the spacious and elegant Mission Rooms attached to the Reformed Dutch Church in Twenty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, a point easily accessible from all parts of the City.

TERRIBLE THUNDER-STORM IN PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh, Penn., and vicinity was visited by a furious thunder-storm on the afternoon of the 8th. The lightning struck a two-story log-house in St. Clair Township, instantly killing Mrs. EMILY PRESCOTT, who happened to be in the garret of the building. Her hair was singed near the forehead, and her scalp loosened from the skull, while her left shoe was literally torn into shreds and her stocking partially burned. No traces of the effects of the subtle fluid, after it left her body, could be found, until it struck a small board nailed across the logs near the ground, which was cleft in twain. A number of houses in the City of Pittsburgh were struck, and some of their inmates were injured, but not seriously.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### INTERESTING FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE ITALIAN WAR.

### CONFLICTS NEAR MELAZZO

#### European Intervention in Syria.

The Cunard steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston on Thursday night, and her mails, dispatched south by yesterday morning's train, reached this City in the evening.

We obtain from our correspondence and foreign files additional European news of interest.

The latest telegram from Constantinople, dated on the evening of July 24, states positively that the Porte has not given its reply to the proposals relative to an European intervention in Syria. It is generally believed that the reply of the Porte will be in the negative. This is the reason why the French expedition has been delayed. A definitive Convention on the subject will be signed very soon by the representatives of the great European Powers. At latest dates they were in conference at Paris.

Some particulars are received of the engagements near Melazzo, between the Sicilians and Neapolitan troops. GARIBALDI was wounded in the foot.

From the commencement of the negotiations between the Neapolitan Envoys and Count CAVOUR, the latter demanded that the future destiny of Sicily should be considered as a distinct and reserved question, and that to this effect the Neapolitan troops should be withdrawn from Sicily. It was on the acceptance of that condition by the King of Naples that King VICTOR EMANUEL consented to address a letter to GARIBALDI, requesting him not to effect a landing on the mainland of the kingdom of Naples.

A monstrous *canard*, says the Turin correspondent of the London *News*, has been freely distributed at Naples, in Sicily, and I believe out of Italy, viz.: that a secret treaty exists between the French Government and ours regarding the future arrangement of Italy.

"The best thing probably that can happen to the Pope's Irish Brigade," says the London *Times*, "is that GARIBALDI should get into the Pope's territory without delay; and, if this is the case, the best advice any friend could give them would be to march off boldly, and join him without looking back. Thus, at least they may have a chance of life. The second best alternative would be to be shot down at once, and put out of their misery."

There appears to be good reason to suppose, according to the Dresden *Journal*, that the meeting of the Emperor and the Prince Regent, and of their principal ministers, will have a material influence in bringing about a complete understanding between Austria and Prussia.

### AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

#### Garibaldi and Italy—The Syrian Outbreak—Warlike Preparations in England—The Irish Brigade—Lord Overstone's Liberality—News and Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, July 28, 1860.

Last night the little newsboys (an undeveloped institution as yet in the old country) were squeaking with the utmost force of their lungs, "Defeat of GARIBALDI! GARIBALDI defeated and wounded!" The particular boys whom we heard were, it is true, a portion of the penny gang of the *Evening Star*; but the tones and accents of these *gamins* fell painfully on my ear as I thought, if GARIBALDI be really defeated and wounded, what the consequences may be not only to Sicily and Naples, but to the whole civilized world? The boys cried exultingly, as if the news were of the spiciest description. Nay, had it been the death of the King of Naples, it would have been all the same to them.

I could not help thinking of those who would exult in GARIBALDI'S death, not only all over Europe, but in England and in Ireland—everywhere where priestcraft and State-craft exist. I have held from the first that the Emperor, and possibly CAVOUR, would rejoice to be comfortably rid of the hero who *means* independence, liberty and Italian regeneration. The Emperor remembers how the glory of GARIBALDI outshone his own during the "Italian campaign," as it was called. But that is nothing to the dilemma which the "filibuster" and Italian unity present to despotism and all who favor it at the present moment. Even VICTOR EMANUEL is in an unpleasant fix. Doubtless his heart is with GARIBALDI, but he dares not encourage him much, and would hardly know what to do if the "Liberator" were too successful. If the King could say to GARIBALDI, as he would were NAPOLEON out of the fight, "Do what you will, I am ready to be King of Italy," can any one doubt the result? As it is, what is to be done with Sicily? Who is to have it? What is France to have for settling it? Will GARIBALDI be content with a Constitution, and retire into private life again? What do we learn now? That VICTOR EMANUEL has "consented" to write to GARIBALDI, requesting him not to attack the mainland of Naples, on condition that the future destiny of Sicily should be a reserved question. What a cruel—what a monstrous, heart-breaking robbery is this! Have the brilliant exploits of GARIBALDI been played in the hollow of a despot's hand? As to the Neapolitan troops being withdrawn from Sicily, they have not much chance of remaining there, were the patriots left to themselves. Will GARIBALDI be treated thus like a fool or a child? If Sicily be annexed to Piedmont, it would certainly be something; but then NAPOLEON is safe to demand something for France as an equivalent. That saturnine spoliator does nothing for nothing, we may be sure. If Sicily were annexed to Piedmont, Central Italy might become a great maritime Power, and GARIBALDI might be admiral of her fleet. Would that suit NAPOLEON III.? Not exactly.

In the meantime "*Partant pour la Syrie*" is the order of the day. The Druses and the Maronites have been fighting like the folks of Onibos and Teutyra, described of old by JUVENAL:

"*Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas ardet.*"

According to all accounts, the "Christians" were the first aggressors. But the Musselmans bettered the instruction, and vengeance must be had. "The British-Syrian Relief Fund" is at work getting up indignation hot and strong. Sir CULLEN EARDLEY, Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, (against whom that queer fish WILMOTT JOBSON, careless of incarceration, pours forth his libels,) Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, SHAFTESBURY, ROTHSCHILD, and the generous Lord OVERSTONE, have taken up the cause of Syrian distress. The Emperor of France feels very deeply on the subject, deeper than Sir CULLEN, more profoundly than Sir FERGUSSON, whom JOBSON says in his doggerel is not the young FERGUSSON who lodged in the Crimean trenches. Yes, NAPOLEON III. is profoundly impressed with a sense of these outrages, more so than SHAFTESBURY and KENNARD, or the reverend Chaplain who sits in the outer portico of Miss BURDETT COUTTS and distributes her bounty. The Imperial charity, however, takes a different form from merely sending round the Maronite plate. His snuffle is the bray of trumpets, and his donation an army of occupation. Never was massacre more opportune for French policy than this cruel slaughter in Syria, and to prevent its recurrence it is more than likely that the French army will remain permanently in Syria. It would be a curious thing to know how these really awful massacres and cruelties commenced in Syria. How were the "Christian" and Jewish populations first set on to provoke this sanguinary and barbarous retaliation, which now cries to disunited Christendom and Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE for interference, as well as to the captains and chaplains of *La Gloire*, plated frigate, as well as to the *Alexandre*, *Foudre*, *Breslau*, *Arcole*, and the transports *Aube* and *Finisterre*, with a great many more such vessels of grace, wrath and retribution. The chaplain of *La Gloire*, is the Pere LAFORTE. The two transports mentioned carry no less than 5,000 men, and it is said, 1,200 horses. But I think their own horse power must have been reckoned in.

England grows daily more warlike. I saw a perfect little regiment of ragged children the other day. There never was a movement so popular as that of the Rifle Volunteers. But SIDNEY HERBERT and H. R. H. the P. C., do not really like it. A workmen's brigade, which is now being enrolled in London, to number 3,000 men and be commanded by Gen. BEARSON, will try the authorities hard, but I do not think they will dare to refuse it. They will nip it in the bud if they can. The NEW-YORK TIMES commented with perfect good sense on the bounce and bluster of a portion of the British Press on the occasion of the volunteer review in Hyde Park. It was perfectly sickening and very ill-advised.

Things look sufficiently threatening, and John Bull is not near ready for a row. I very much fear that the Government do not know what they are about. They make too great a fuss and stir about necessary precautions. Lord PALMERSTON was too candid by half the other night. If all be true that he and the Commissioners of Defence allege, in what a criminal state of unprepared neglect have we not been for years past? But we are not out of the wood yet—no allusion to Sir CHARLES WOOD or any of his antiquated old blocks of political brethren.

It was a strange thing for Mr. BENTINCK (and I think fearfully unadvised) to ask the executive in Parliament last night, what they meant to do with "foreigners of suspicious character in England," in case of war. All that Mr. BENTINCK said was true. Our telegraphic and railway communications might be destroyed in a single night. I have always maintained the fact that I don't see the use of discussing this in Parliament. It will never be done before war breaks out, and until that event occurs, I don't think we could exactly either banish or imprison thousands of foreigners in this country. We must take our chances. When the occasion arises Parliament will not be asked to arm the Executive with power. The military commander for the time will do the best he can. These flutters of excitement and parade of fears are as undignified and mischievous, as they are useless.

I hope that it may turn out that GARIBALDI'S wound is but a trifle. Unfortunately, the news comes from Genoa, and not from Naples. ACHILLES was vulnerable in the heel. GARIBALDI exposes himself too much. Gen. TURR, who has been in the habit of looking after his chief in this respect, and pulling him out of fire now and then, is an invalid at Aix les Bains in the Department of France called Savoy. TURR has been at death's door. He is, however, by the last accounts, much better; but I don't think this news of a repulse and GARIBALDI'S wound, and the catspaw interference of the bewhiskered "Re-galant'uomo," will do him much good; and I question whether, on hearing it, he has not burst forth from nurse and physicians, and uprisen like the wounded Ivanhoe in the castle of Front de-Bœuf, when Richard Cœur de Lion was sore pressed at the postern gate.

The best bit of serio-comic fun of modern days has been the fate of the very green sons of Erin, who went forth beguiled by promises of two shillings *per diem* and the "hoighth of tratemint," to defend the Pope from the Italians. The way in which these poor "divils" have been served can only be appreciated by one who has been to Italy, and in Italy under adverse circumstances. In early youth, it was a part of your correspondent's destiny to leave the parental roof against the parental wish, in order to vagabondize in Italy—the Italy of PETRARCH, DANTE, COBBETT, Pope GREGORY, and BOMBA. Your correspondent was accordingly, as he deserved to be, for a brief time, short of cash in the Papal Territory. He realized, in some degree, the squalor, filth and fleas of the classic land. Of course, he did not live on two *bajocchi* a day, nor on black bread and a pint of sour wine—nor was he subjected to more than Austrian discipline, although he was robbed by a classic landlord of nearly everything he possessed and then threatened with assassination, and subjected to the procedure of an Italian Law Court, compared with which the Police Court, which THACKERAY overthrew, was mild, playful, and diverting in its ways. He was not bastinadoed, nor shot by LAMORICIERE, nor sent home an unrecognizable cripple to London or Dublin Quay, in the remains of an Italian "flannel shirt and knee breeches," only kept together, I should think, by the animation of their living tenants, as was the case of a young Irish "gentleman," a sort of Jack Hinton or Harry Lorrequer, in his way, just relanded in "ould Ireland." But your correspondent has a sufficiently vivid memory of what he did see, and feel, and experience, in the land of painting and song, to estimate the lively sufferings of the half-dead Irish recruits at Antonelli. I have tried hard not to pity those misguided martyrs, out the effort of stoicism is a failure. The description given by the young man I have alluded to, who went like a light-hearted Irish partisan of old, with his fortune on his back, to attach himself to the Papal Court, and whose gay uniform was sold by his cruel "paymasters" at the drum-head, whilst he was treated worse than a slave in a barracoon—this plain unvarnished tale cannot be paraphrased or altered, and I send it to you entire. "What a shame" cried an uncompromising Protestant friend of mine, "to let these fellows land again in Ireland!" "You are severe," I said, "and uncharitable;" but more than that, lack judgment. Depend upon it the "Pope's own" have suffered enough. They have had a taste of Purgatory, where they least expected it. Make allowance for their ignorance, and consider the deception practised on them. But above all, consider the effect their story will have on their fellow-countrymen. Think of the good to be effected by these revelations.

Henceforth "Mose in Egitto," "Il Turco in Italie," all quaint precedents for folks in queer positions, must yield to "Paddi in Ancona," and "in Roma" to boot. What will become of the remnant of these misguided men, should "Garry Baldy" be withheld from invading the Roman States, in which case they would flock to his standard with the last instincts of self-preservation, and hear the music of their mother tongue from more than one Irishman in the illustrious collection's liberating band. Where Terence O'Rourke, or Paelim O'Connor joined the felon army of LAMORICIERE, they left all nationality and national rights behind them, and must get back as they can. The French General may starve them, scourge them, sell them as slaves, or shoot them as he likes. They may break stones for the Pope instead of heads for themselves. There is no sympathy for them here, except among those who know Italy well, and what they must have suffered—poor creatures—for their folly; and, depend upon it, those who do get back with the truth written on their emaciated faces, and burning on the tips of their parched tongues, will be persecuted by their own priesthood like lepers, and driven into silence, or the grave.

Apropos of hard fare and fine promises, I have a rich tale to tell you. The other day there was a Review or Inspection at Windsor, which the Queen graced with her presence. Among the gratified spectators was Lord OVERSTONE, the millionaire. To the astonishment of a regiment of Volunteers his Lordship asked them all to dine with him at the Portland Barracks a few days afterwards. A large number of them went. They found a long deal table, and upon it plates containing small portions of cold beef and mutton alternately set, with a tumbler for every mess of four men, and a few lettuces, by way of salad, placed down the centre of the table. Small beer and porter in wooden "stoups" completed the entertainment. The majority went away in disgust at this millionaire display; but about fifty remained to lunch, and agreed as a liberal recognition to send Lord OVERSTONE 12 penny postage-stamps each. On the whole transaction, his lordship is a gainer. This nobleman is well known for instances of generous profusion of this kind. His fortune is something fabulous; but he will not allow his servants meat for supper, and gives them bread and cheese. His only daughter, Miss JONES LLOYD, married Major LINDSAY some time since.

The first entertainment for the benefit of ROBERT BROUGH'S family turned out a failure. The last, however, was a decided success. About three hundred pounds were collected. I sent you a programme last week. Mr. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM'S readings of BROUGH'S poem of "Godiva" was admirable, and Mr. SALA emphasized his own lines with considerable effect, but with a roughness and want of polish which are characteristic. Mr. SALA'S idea of poor BROUGH as a conscript, an idea taken from a picture in the Exhibition of 1859, was decidedly good, and his lines are tolerable. But, unless he meant Lord CLYDE (Sir COLIN CAMPBELL) by the "Hero" of the day, I am at a loss to know whom he did mean. Whatever BROUGH did, no one can grudge any honor that may be lavished on the fine old Highlander who has done so much for England. I give eight lines of the address of Mr. SALA:

"He was our conscript; fought the fight for years—
Fought it in sickness, poverty and fears;
Till Heaven was pleased his spirit to release
And hush those troubled waters into peace—
To still that heart and sheathe that dinted sword—
To break the bowl' and 'loose the silver cord.'
He was our conscript fearless in the strife,
And patient in that long disease—his life."

These are the best lines in Mr. SALA'S production. Why BROUGH should be said to have "fought in tears," save for the rhyme, I don't know. I never saw that prince of good fellows cry; nor do I like calling his life a "long disease." Mr. SALA is clever and ready, but he is no poet. I do not, however, wish to be hypercritical. A man must say something under such circumstances, and it was respectably enough said. Mrs. STIRLING'S address or epilogue was delivered by her—that is enough. It was written by SHIRLEY BROOKS, and there was not half an idea in it; but it was "gracefully written"—at least so I read in my *Critic*. Such is the title for an accomplished nothing, which at least offends nobody, and is spoken by somebody. I can remember what Mrs. STIRLING was. She is still well preserved, and has that rich warble of a voice with which she used to entrance my theatre-going youth. Mrs. STIRLING has now a daughter worthy of such a mother in face, in form, and in talent. I need say no more, save that Miss FANNY STIRLING played with Mrs. MULLER (Miss WOOLGAR) in the "Enchanted Isle," her first appearance, and made a most "Prosperous" *Miranda*. In spite of the season, there have been some reasonable *fêtes*. Banquets to the Guards in the Crystal Palace have been quite the thing, and short and loyal speeches have been made by non-commissioned officers as chairmen, as eloquent (as, and more hearty, than speeches from the chair at great banquets usually are. What a relief from long winded GLADSTONE and inaudible SIDNEY HERBERT—not to speak of the audacious latitude and longitude of the twin chief of the Manchester school, the redoubtable Quaker, of whom the happiest thing ever said was that he had the "voice of an auctioneer and the gesticulations of a schoolmaster."

Then for *fêtes*, look at the Royal Dramatic College *fête* at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. On this occasion no less than 8,000 half-crowns were paid for admission. But what was that compared with the delightful fleecing within? It was said of one fair actress, who presided over a stall, that she alone gave "change," six shillings out of a sovereign, for an article not worth 6d., which some fair hands had worked. The six shillings were instantly impounded by Mr. TOOLE, or some other comic celebrity, and the sixpenny article resold for ten shillings again!

## POLITICAL.

### Another Disunion Blast.

HON. W. W. BOYCE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN FAVOR OF DISSOLVING THE UNION.

*From the Southern Guardian.*

SABINE FARM, Friday, Aug. 3, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: My high respect for you induces me to hasten to reply to your note.

If LINCOLN be elected, I think *the Southern States should withdraw from the Union*; all, if not all, then as many as will, and if NO other *South Carolina alone*, in the promptest manner and by the most direct means.

To comprehend the full significance of LINCOLN'S election, we must remember the principles, the character and the sentiment of the Republican Party.

The vital principle of this party is negro equality, the only logical *finale* of which is emancipation. To see this, it is only necessary to look at their platform, which, though intended for obvious reasons of policy to appear conservative, yet raises the veil in part. This platform says, "We hold that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty," &c.; and this on the motion of Mr. GIDDINGS. This is intended to include negroes. It follows, therefore, according to Republican faith, that no one can be rightfully held in Slavery.

Slavery, then, is a great wrong.

The Republican Party are bound, therefore, so far as their constitutional power goes, to remove that wrong. At present their practical point of attack is the Territories; when this question shall no longer exist, then the District of Columbia will receive their attention, and so on with the other outposts of Slavery. Supposing these outposts disposed of, then the movement necessarily must be directed against Slavery in the States. The party will be bound to exercise its constitutional powers to destroy Slavery in the States. It would be considered entirely constitudional by the Republicans to agitate the question so as to influence the South by moral means to abolish Slavery. And as soon as the admission of new free States, and the change of status of some of the border States furnished the necessary majority to change the Constitution, the Republican Party would be sure to demand such change, and abolish Slavery in the States. The Republican Party has but one stopping place—emancipation. Mr. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, one of the ablest men in the Republican Party, comprehended the mission of his party when he said in Boston, "I tell you here to-night, that the agitation of human Slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic."

By the character of this party, I mean its sectionalism. It is a party confined entirely to the Northern States—both its candidates are Northern men. The idea of the majority section banding together for the purpose of seizing upon the Government, is at war with the spirit of the Constitution. The great idea of the Constitution is the equality of the States. The seizure of the Government by one section, is a practical revolution in the Government. The Northern States then become the master States, and the Southern States sink into an interior condition. This is not the Union into which our fathers entered. *It* was ushered in by the administration of Washington, a Southern Slaveholder, who had humbled England.

The new order of things which the Republican Party propose to introduce would be inaugurated by the administration of LINCOLN, a Northern Abolitionist, who would humble the South. Between these two administrations what a profound gulf. The first represented the perfect equality of the States, the second would represent the domination of the North and the subjugation of the South. A half dozen unsuccessful campaigns could not put the South in a more abject condition.

By the sentiment of this party, I mean its antagonism to the South, it requires no elaborate proof to show that the feeling of this party is that of hostility to the South. The tone of the Republican Press, the temper of public speeches, such as are delivered by SUMNER and LOVEJOY, and other leading men in the party, the sympathy for JOHN BROWN, the very agitation of the Slavery question, and numerous other facts which might be cited, show that the great passion on which the Republican party rests its hatred to the South.

Such being the Republican Party, for the South to consent to its domination is to consent to death, *Not that I apprehend any startling measures of aggression immediately.* No, its policy is too obviously a wise moderation, and its leaders are men of too much sagacity to be driven ahead of their programme. But the mere fact of such a party taking possession of the Federal Government with the acquiescence of the south will be the most fatal blow the South ever received. The whole power and patronage of the Government will be placed upon the side of negro equality; the Northern majority adverse to us will be stimulated to new life, they will feel the exultation of being the master States. The Southern States, on the other hand, will be wounded in their prestige, their equality gone, hopeless of the future, they will be prepared for defeat because they will have despaired of victory.

Great as are the moral effects, important practical results would also speedily follow. The patronage of the Administration would be used to build up a Republican Party in the border Slave States; and the Federal judiciary would be remodeled, so that the dogmas of fanaticism would become the decrees of the Supreme Court. Nor could we obtain peace by an abject submission, if so inclined; the agitation would go on with increased volume when it was found not to be hazardous, and we would ultimately be forced to yield all, or to resist under circumstances infinitely more discouraging than exist at present. To acquiesce in the vast powers of the Federal Government going into the hands of our would-be masters, with the intention of resisting at some future time, would be to emulate the infatuation of the Numidian King, who delivered his treasures, his arms, his elephants and his deserters to the Romans and then renewed the war, having needlessly deprived himself of the means of defence.

If the South acquiesces in a Republican Administration, I think the question of negro equality is settled against us, and emancipation only a question of time. I have regarded this question in the same light for years, and I have considered the success of the Republican Party in the Presidential election as involving the necessity of revolution. So regarding it, I have thought the great paramount object of our policy was to let this Republican success occur, if it must occur, under the most auspicious circumstances for a disruption, and those auspicious circumstances I thought would consist principally in the largest attainable sympathy North, and the greatest unity South. These conditions I thought were most likely to be reached by a wise and prudent moderation on the part of the South. And I accordingly advised and acted in that direction, and I am satisfied I never gave wiser counsels. I said to my constituents last Summer, that we must act with the most consummate prudence *then*, in order to profit by the most desperate boldness if it became necessary,—prudence to give no pretext for the election of a Republican, boldness to relieve ourselves from such election if it must take place. My policy was a consistent policy—prudence when prudence might be advantageous, boldness when nothing else was left. The time is now approaching when in my opinion the only alternative will be boldness. If the Republican Party triumph in the Presidential election, our State has no choice but to immediately withdraw from the Union. Nor is this so hazardous an undertaking as might be conceived at first sight.

Suppose we have done this. Then only two courses remain to our enemies. First, they must let us alone; secondly, they must attempt to coerce us. Either alternative will accomplish our purpose.

Suppose they let us alone—very good. We will have *Free-trade with Europe* and get along very well in our happy mediocrity, far better than as a degraded satellite of a gorgeous system, whose glories would be for others, whose shame for us alone. We would not have to pay any taxes, direct or indirect, to Northern Abolitionists—that would be some consolation.

Suppose they undertake to coerce us; then the Southern States are compelled to make common cause with us, and we wake up some morning and find the flag of a Southern Confederacy floating over us. That would be a great deal better than paying tribute to the John Brown sympathisers.

The South still has splendid cards in her hands, if she will only play them. The constitution of Northern society is artificial in the extreme. Immense wealth has been accumulated there. A few are richer than the Kings of the East; the multitude labor for their daily bread; much of this wealth is breath—the breath of credit. A civil convulsion will bring their paper system of credit tumbling about their ears. The first gun fired in civil war will cost them $500,000,000, and strikes will not be confined to the shoemakers, but will become epidemic. If LINCOLN is elected, let us put them at defiance, and if they incline to try the last argument of kings against us—very well. When, in sixty days, they have lost $500,000,000, and hear the curses of their unemployed mob, demanding bread or blood, perhaps the doctrine of negro equality will not be quite so popular, and the beginning of a powerful reaction may take place, the harbinger of long years of peace and fraternity. But if no reaction takes place, and our Northern tyrants persist in putting us to our mettle—very well. If nothing will do them but the sword, be it so.

Let us show that we can grasp the sword as well as they can—that we are not degenerate descendants of those glorious heroes from whom we draw our lineage. If the worst comes to the worst, we can but fall, sword in hand, fighting for all that makes life desirable—justice, equality and our country. But I have no fear as to the result, if it comes to a question of arms. We can give blows as well as receive them, and we are as apt to have our Winter quarters in the City of New-York, as they theirs in New-Orleans.

But we do not desire war. We wish peace and fraternity in the Union if possible; but one thing there is which we are determined to have, in the Union or out of it—equality. Woe to those who would rob us of this, for they will bring great calamities on their country, themselves and humanity.

WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

Messrs. D. L. PROTENCE, W. S. LYLES.

### Ohio Politics.

THE BRECKINRIDGE STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the friends of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in Ohio was held in Columbus on the 7th. Hon. REUBEN WOOD, of Cuyahoga County, was elected permanent President. After the appointment of a State Central Committee District Electors were chosen. For electors at large WM. A. NIEL, of Franklin, received 165 of 269 votes cast, and Mr. CHAS. REEMELIN 161. Mr. REEMELIN has just left the Republican ranks to labor for Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. He told how he felt at this sudden elevation in the following brief speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: When it was first mentioned to me that my name would be presented for this position, I felt like shrinking from any such prominence before my fellow Democrats. I know too well what your vote means, and I beg to assure you that during the little while that I was outside of the Democratic Party, I all the time bore in my bosom the principles of that Party. [Cheers.] It is hard to maintain Democratic principles standing alone; but I appeal to all who have known me, that, whatever may have been the temptations, I was true always to Democratic principles. I look upon this day as the proudest day of my life. [Cheers.] It is nothing to be born and christened in the Democratic Party, but it was something to be confirmed in it. [Laughter and cheers.] I am for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, for the reason that they are something without the nomination, and something without having the shell of the Convention sticking to them. [Applause.] I understand that I shall have an opportunity this evening of addressing you, and will not longer detain you from business. Henceforth I will show you that your mark of confidence shall not be betrayed. I have taken the position which I, and which you should have taken long ago, and that is, to refuse to be cheated any longer. [Great applause.]

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Platform adopted by the Seceders at Charleston and at Baltimore, and the Convention adjourned.

### Political Miscellany.

SPEECH BY HON. A. J. HAMILTON, OF TEXAS.—HON. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, spoke at Austin on the 26th. After discussing local topics at some length, he turned to the consideration of the political issues involved in the present canvass. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE he called the candidate of the Democratic Secessionists. Mr. DOUGLAS, on the other hand, was the nominee of the National Democracy. He had not changed his position since 1850, and was the only reliable Union man before the people. Mr. HAMILTON'S next choice was Gen. HOUSTON, and his third Col. BELL. If compelled to choose between LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE he would reluctantly support the latter. He spoke at length regarding the secession influences by which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was surrounded, and denounced Mr. YANCEY and the members of the Constitutional Convention, whom he styled his followers, in the severest terms. "Whom the gods love," as the proverb goes, "die young." Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was young, and he considered him politically dead. Mr. HAMILTON said, further, that he would not give his own chances for the Presidency for those of BRECKINRIDGE. He might, when he was very dry, dispose of them for a glass of lager, but he would not exchange even with BRECKINRIDGE; he would rather start like old SAM HOUSTON, "go it alone and get cussed." He ridiculed Gen. LANE as an ignorant and illiterate man, one who had fought well for his country, and deserved well in an humble way; but he was so very ignorant that he would venture the assertion that unless he had been drilled since his nomination, he could not mention the names of half a dozen Governments existing at the present time, outside of the limits of the United States. Mr. HAMILTON concluded by denouncing all who were not in favor of submission to the election of LINCOLN, or any other men elected with the necessary constitutional majority, and declared if they should go about with halters in their hands for those who were in favor of submitting to the constitutional authorities of the land, that they themselves would furnish both the victims and the halter. He also advocated a coalition, by means of one Electoral ticket, of the friends of DOUGLAS, HOUSTON and BELL, and said that with the conservative element which would thus be united against the Secession candidate, there could be no doubt that TEXAS would give twenty thousand majority against BRECKINRIDGE, and that he was willing to meet the champion of Secession upon any of these issues.

BEHIND THE SCENES.—In a recent speech at Columbus, Ohio, in reply to Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Hon. S. S. COX gave the following account of an interview between that gentleman and himself during the contest preliminary to the organization of the House of Representatives: "When at dinner at 5 o'clock on Tuesday, the 31st, I received this card—'JOHN SHERMAN'—in German print. I went to see him, at his request. He informed me that he could have PENNINGTON withdrawn if two votes of Anti-Lecompton Democrats—ALLEN'S and mine—could be given him; that PENNINGTON was anxious he should be the Speaker, and that he (PENNINGTON) was nominated because two Democrats—RIGGS and ADRAIN, of New-Jersey—would go for him out of State pride. I thought then, and think yet, that there was nothing dishonorable in his seeking of a friendly colleague such an aid—one who had, as I had, voted for an Old-Line Whig, outside of my party. I felt somewhat hurt by the proposition, but my sympathies were with Mr. SHERMAN in his disconsolate and defeated condition. He said, and truly, that his party would rally to him any moment they saw he could go in, notwithstanding PENNINGTON'S nomination. I told him that the New-Jersey men, ADRAIN and RIGGS, were elected by Republican votes against Democrats. I was not. I was under no obligations but to my party. I was especially under no political obligations to him, on account of an unjust speech he made about me before I took my seat. I declined to aid him. This interview has been sacredly kept by me, and would not have been made public had he not chosen to open his batteries on me for the very reason that I could not support him. He then considered my vote—although before then given for SMITH and HAMILTON—good enough for him! It might have been black with KNOW-NOthingism and disunion, but it was sweet to him! It is dastardly now to attack my votes for Speaker, when he himself sought them at the end of the struggle. When I came home I revealed to my wife what took place. Out of caution I directed her to write on SHERMAN'S card the date and interview, and here it is in her handwriting!"

THE CAREER OF HON. JOHN PETTIT.—HON. JOHN PETTIT, of Indiana, has published the following card by way of reply to the statement of the Crawfordsville *Review*, that he had left the Democratic Party, and that he had always been a drawback upon the organization:

"The first I deny, and the facts as to the latter are these: In 1841, Col. LANE (Whig) ran for Congress against Maj. BRUCE, (Democrat,) and beat him in this district about 3,500 votes. In 1843 I took the district and was elected by 418 votes. In 1845 I was re-elected by an increased majority. In 1847 I was again elected by about the same majority. In 1849 I declined the nomination, but Messrs. MCDONALD and MACE held the district Democratic for six years longer, when, under the lead of the latter gentleman, it went for the Republicans, and has remained so ever since. In 1851 I was a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, and, though bitterly opposed, I was elected, having 157 more votes than any other man on the ticket. In 1853 I was an open and avowed candidate for United States Senator, and the people of this county elected three Democrats to sustain me in the Legislature, which they did, and I was elected to that body. These facts would not seem to indicate that I had been a weight on the Democratic Party, but they may have transpired in the infancy of the young gentleman who edits the *Review*, and the attention of his nurse being of more recent date, may be fresher in his memory."

THE RECENT CONVENTION.—The *Atlas and Argus* says that every idea of coöperation with the friends of DOUGLAS in the work of saving the State from LINCOLN, was hooted down by the recent Breckinridge Convention. Here is its estimate of that body: "Green and Tucker's Convention was in no respect a representative body. It had no constituency behind it. It represented nobody except the two or three hundred unamiable gentlemen—not all office-seekers or disappointed applicants for office—gathered in it. Its doings will have no weight with the public, and only be regarded as an auxiliary of the Black Republicans, and its ticket will get but a handful of votes in the State. The great mass of the Democracy of the State—including those desiring the election of BRECKINRIDGE—will now look to the regular State organization, whose Convention will meet next week, at Syracuse, to adopt measures which will enable the whole conservative vote of the State to concentrate against LINCOLN, withhold the thirty-five votes of New-York from him, and prevent the triumph of sectionalism and the dissolution of the Confederacy. We call upon the Convention of the 15th to prove equal to the emergency and exercise a spirit of liberality which will rally all National Union-loving men around its nominees."

WHY HE DECLINED A NOMINATION.—Hon. JOHN COVODE, of Pennsylvania, in a speech delivered at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday evening last, said that he had declined a nomination for Congress because he knew that no more corruption investigations would be necessary after Mr. LINCOLN'S election.

EXCITING TIMES IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* sketches some of the scenes which were witnessed in that city on election day. It says:

"The Barret men had an immense omnibus, perfectly covered with ribbons, transparencies and banners. They also had about thirty carriages and wagons, and another omnibus constantly running. The largest omnibus had a band of music on top. The Free Democracy also had in service a large chariot belonging to ADNOT, in which an excellent band of music was engaged in discoursing music. The Barret band and the Free Democratic band met in the afternoon in front of the Court House, and tried the strength of their lungs. At the Biddle Market a mass of human beings congregated, the like of which, we believe, never has been seen in St. Louis. The Irish of the Ward seemed to have poured out every tenement, and such a scene of shouting, yelling, hurraing, never disgraced mountebanks. There were parties present working for FRANK BLAIR, who were scarcely allowed to express their sentiments in a low tone, without being shouted down by the excited Barret men in the vicinity. About 5 P. M., as our candidate for Sheriff, and W. C. SMITH, Esq., were stopping at the Biddle Market polls, a lot of Irishmen congregated around their buggy, and offered them various insults. Mr. SMITH, incensed at a personal affront offered to himself, struck one of them, and Mr. ANDREWS at the same time started the horse. As the buggy drove off, their assailants sent a volley of rocks after them.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.—Aug. 30 is fixed as the day for the assembling of the Republican State Convention at New-Haven, Conn. The friends of LINCOLN and HAMLIN are already making vigorous preparations for the occasion. Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention a mass meeting will be held, which eloquent speakers will address, and in the evening the Wide-Awakes of the County and State will have a grand torchlight procession.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. SEWARD.—The Detroit *Tribune* says:

"It having been intimated to GOV. SEWARD that Saturday, Sept 1, would be an unfavorable day upon which to meet the Republicans of Michigan, he has kindly consented to designate another day. A letter from him to the Editor of this paper, states that he will speak in Detroit upon Tuesday, Sept. 4. He also mentions that he will speak in Wisconsin on Tuesday, the 11th, and in Minnesota, Tuesday, 18th; or, if there shall be any other day desired in these latter States, it will be mentioned in the papers. The appointment for this State is fixed and will not be changed. If it should comport with GOV. SEWARD'S arrangements to speak in Michigan elsewhere than at Detroit, due notice of the fact will be given. Now let our friends throughout the State redeem the promise they have made, in tendering such a welcome to Mr. SEWARD as has never been witnessed in the Northwest. The Republicans of Detroit will be equal to the occasion. It has been four years since Mr. SEWARD was in this State, and the admiration of his ability and public career, and the esteem for his character then entertained have been heightened by intervening history and current events, and now unite the highest public confidence and respect with sincere personal regard. He will be welcomed with open arms and cordial hearts!"

HON. ELI THAYER LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.—The Boston *Journal* does not anticipate that the enterprising and persevering representative from the Worcester District can expect any general support from the Republicans at the coming election, since he has placed himself in direct antagonism to the party by his votes and recent declaration. So that Mr. THAYER will have plenty of time to attend to his colony in Virginia.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES IN INDIANA.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following comments upon the Congressional nominations in Indiana: "JOHN S. DAVIS, in the Second District, runs without any formal adhesion to the Republican organization, but in his circular to the voters he asserts the impossibility of BELL'S election, and the consequent propriety of supporting LINCOLN over either of the Democratic candidates. He furthermore declares his concurrence in the Republican doctrine in regard to the relations of the National Government to Slavery. In the Fifth District, BICKLE, set down as the Democratic candidate, has not been nominated, and will not be. The District is hopelessly Republican, and he will run simply to keep the Democratic ticket full. In the Eighth District the death of ISAAC A. RICE necessitates a new Convention and nomination by the Republicans. The Convention has been called already for the 15th inst., at Delphi, Carroll County. Who will be the nominee it is hard to say. A considerable feeling in favor of ALBERT S. WHITE, of Lafayette, United States Senator fifteen years ago, immediately preceding BRIGHT, has shown itself, we are informed, and as he is a man of great ability and most estimable character, the nomination will not fall amiss if it lights upon him. In the Seventh District, JAMES A. SCOTT, of Putnam, has been formally announced as a candidate for Congress on the Breckinridge side. He is a man of talent, a lawyer in high standing, and a gentleman well-esteemed and popular. If he makes a vigorous canvass, as he promises to do, he will bring out a greater Breckinridge vote than the Douglas men expect, and will make the District safe for NELSON."

SOME REPUBLICANS LEFT IN VIRGINIA.—The Republicans of Wheeling, Va., erected a Lincoln and Hamlin pole 112 feet high a few days since. Between three and four hundred people were present, and speeches were made by Messrs. CALDWELL, CAMPBELL and E. NORTON. Another pole will soon be erected in the same town. Wheeling is a little too near the staunch Republican State of Ohio for the chivalry to try any such experiments as proved successful at Occoquan.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. WM. L. YANCEY.—The Memphis *Avalanche* says of Mr. YANCEY: "This gallant tribune of the people has agreed to place himself, after this month, at the disposal of the National Democratic Committee, which will appoint for him to speak in all the large cities of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and also in Boston and New-York. The people of the North will thus have an opportunity of seeing and hearing a man, whom, through the misrepresentation of the *tripartite* opposition, they have been impressed to regard as a "*monstrum horrendum*." Mr. YANCEY will speak for himself, and by his conclusive logic will force the conviction of the integrity of his position as a true friend to the Constitution. We predict for him the largest audiences ever assembled at the North."

THAT LETTER.—Hon. SHELTON F. LEAKE has replied to the statement made by the Richmond *Whig*, that Mr. KEITT'S recent revolutionary letter was "concocted by Messrs. CRAWFORD of Georgia, CURRY of Alabama, BAYARD of Delaware, WIGFALL of Texas, ASHMORE of South Carolina and LEAKE of Virginia." Mr. LEAKE says in his note to the *Whig*:

"Now, Messrs. Editors, I wish to state, through your columns, that this statement is absolutely *false*, so far as I am concerned. I never heard of, or saw, Mr. KEITT'S letter, until it appeared in the Richmond papers; nor did I know (or *hear*) that Mr. KEITT designated to write any *such* letter, or *any* letter at all, upon *any* subject, until I saw this letter, as before stated. Mr. KEITT, I know, is ready to assume the responsibility of his own action, and would be unwilling to divide that responsibility with any one. At the same time, I must say, in justice to myself, that I am no *disunionist*, while I *am* a thorough and *uncompromising* Southern-Rights man. I do not believe that any caucus was held on the subject of Mr. KEITT'S letter. If so I never heard of it. I never attended, during the whole of the late session of Congress, but one caucus, nor have I attended one since. For my own action I am responsible to my constituents, and to them I shall answer fully and unreservedly. Let others answer, each for himself."

HOW IT HAPPENED.—Senator FITZPATRICK has finally appealed to his friend, Col. J. K. POWELL to settle the question as to how far he himself was responsible for being nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Mr. DOUGLAS. Col. POWELL, in reply to Senator FITZPATRICK'S interrogatories, states that he went to Baltimore at his request to inform Col. SEIBELS and Col. GARRETT that Senator FITZPATRICK could not accept the nomination which he had reason to believe would be tendered him. He gained admission to the floor of the Convention, and delivered his message to Col. SEIBELS as distinctly as the "noise and confusion" which prevailed allowed him to do; but the Colonel replied that "The Rubicon is passed, and there is no use talking," and suddenly left him. Subsequently, before leaving the hall, he met Col. LEIBELS, and asked him if he intended to say anything. He replied that he did, that it was his purpose to pledge Senator FITZPATRICK to accept the nomination for Vice-President. After what Col. POWELL had said, he did not think it worth while to interpose any demurrer, and the nomination was made. On returning to Washington, Colonel POWELL states that he found Senator FITZPATRICK much agitated at the position in which his friend had placed him, and that he frankly declared that the platform which was adopted did not come up to his idea of what it should be, nor was he satisfied that he had clearly received a two-third vote.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUB IN YORKVILLE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Yorkville Lincoln and Hamlin Club was held at Harwood Hall on Tuesday evening last, at which addresses were made by Messrs. JOS. HOXIE, RUSSELL and H. S. SMITH. An election was also held for permanent officers, which resulted as follows: *President*—Hon. J. M. REED. *First Vice President*—Porter G. Sherman. *Second Vice-President*—Morris De Camp. *Recording Secretary*—George P. Barrett. *Corresponding Secretary*—Charles L. Frost. *Treasurer*—John Turner. *Executive Committee*—Hon. A. Wakeman, James Garland, William Pease, Mildon Russell, A. L. Shipman, N. T. Hicks, C. D. Culver, George J. Gregory, H. J. Armstrong, Thos. E. Day, James Miller, Wm. Clinton, P. B. Cook.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.—Hon. CHARLES SUMNER has written the following note to the Corresponding Secretary of the Lincoln and Hamlin Club of Owego:

BOSTON, July 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR: It is still uncertain whether my engagements here and elsewhere will allow me to visit Tioga County during the present season. But I beg to assure the Republicans there of my sympathy in their generous labors. There is ample reward simply in working for a good cause; but we have before us, also, the assurance that our candidates will be elected. Accept my thanks for the honor of your invitation, and believe me, dear Sir, with much respect, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

ISAAC S. CATLIN, Esq.

STRONG ARGUMENTS.—The Republicans attempted to hold a meeting in Cairo, Ill., a few days since. As Mr. FERREE was speaking, some one threw an egg and hit him in the face. The Democrats and the supporters of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT immediately held meetings, and denounced the assault upon Mr. FERREE in terms as strong as the egg.

WIGWAM DEDICATION IN SYRACUSE.—The dedication of a Wigwam in the Eighth Ward of Syracuse was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration on Wednesday evening. Hon. Alfred H. Hovey, J. G. K. Truair, H. A. Barnum, P. Corbett, George Murphy and Luke McKenny made speeches. The Wide Awakes were out in full force.

ANOTHER WIGWAM.—The dedication of a wigwam just erected at Tiffin, Ohio, by the Republicans, was made the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration on the 1st inst. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Hon. JOHN CAREY, Gen. ASHLEY and Hon. T. E. ROCE were the speakers.

## A GOSSIPING LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

**The Washington Monument—The Winans Propeller and the Winans Palace—The Great Eastern in Annapolis Roads and Continued Mismanagement.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

A letter from the Monumental City, to be in keeping with its funereal name, should be of rather a grave character. But to maintain demureness of thought and of action in Baltimore is simply an impossibility. Jollity is the pervading feature of this city. The points of the monuments tickle ones ribs as daintily as though they were the points of well-turned jokes, and the pedestals indicate by their shape that they were designed for the express purpose of stretching peoples' mouths. Even those charming primitives, with prominent visors to their caps, who came from England on the *Great Eastern*, and delight in calling themselves "*pr hossifers*," though their countenances are as little suggestive of mirth as mutton is of crime, have here lost their all-pervading centre of gravity, and go rocking about the streets like jolly-boats launched on a rippling sea of smiles. Things that in other cities would be regarded as serious discomforts—having to shoulder your carpet-bag and walk to the hotel; being bundled into the wrong coach at leaving and driven to a dépôt diametrically opposite in direction to the one where you wish to go; putting a shirt into the wash and having it returned to you in installments—all these experiences elsewhere would be productive of more profanity than pleasure, but in Baltimore they are to be regarded as fractional parts of one great and excellent joke.

The judiciary sight-seer always engages the services of a hackney-coachman. Jehu is never at a loss.—he is always equal to emergencies, and provided for contingencies. If celestial coaches were in vogue he could drive you at once to the lost Pleiad, or place you near the path where the next meteor is to cross. The one great drawback to Jehu's great usefulness as a member of society, is his tendency to multiplication in computing his fare, together with an unfortunate propensity for indulging in liquor at the expense of his passengers. But the latter is an amiable weakness, and the former is merely a modification of "constructive mileage."

On enquiring of our hackman what should first be visited in Baltimore he unhesitatingly replied: "The Wash'n'ton Muniment;" and in accordance with this suggestion the bones of your correspondent and his *fidus Achates* were soon being rattled over the stones. The streets of Baltimore are remarkably clean, and in some parts of the city produce a very good quality of grass; but while engaged in computing the amount and value of this year's crop, our agricultural calculations were cut short by a vision of the monument. As most people will readily infer, the Washington Monument is built in commemoration of a General of that name who commanded the Republican forces during the early history of this country when GEORGE was king. Popular report mentions him as a gentleman of rather commanding personal appearance and agreeable manners. He was very fond of equestrian exercise, for which reason most caricaturists have represented him on horseback. (CLARK MILLS has done something famous in this way.) He was the first President of the United States, but, unfortunately, not the last. He was elected to that office by a fusion of all the political parties of that day—the Bell and Everett did not then exist, Although lamentably deficient in both theoretical and practical knowledge of the art of rail-splitting, he administered the affairs of Government with great ability, and no one ever called him an Old Public Functionary. The only parallel that can be drawn between him and the present Chief Executive is, that one went into office by acclamation, while the other will probably go out in the same manner. Mr. WASHINGTON left his old clothes to the Patent Office, and this admonition to Congressmen—though, unfortunately, they give it little heed—Be virtuous and you will be happy. To his memory the State of Maryland has erected this monument. It is 180 feet from summit to base, and 366 feet from base to summit—this remarkable difference is caused by the decided distinction which exists between ascending and descending; the steps going up are just twice as long as those coming down. Everyone who comes to Baltimore is expected to climb to the monument's top—those that voted for BUCHANAN are obliged to. There are several inscriptions on the exterior of the base, telling how many miles it is from Trenton to Yorktown, and where the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and another on the interior telling where cool, soda water may be procured at five cents a glass—bottles returned. Your correspondent and his friend purchased a "Description," and, provided with a lantern that went out on the third step, started literally on "our winding way." After an hour's journey we met several ladies, who inquired how far it was down; to which question we politely replied by asking how far it was up. Some time before sunset we succeeded in reaching the summit. By looking steadily down we could then descry the city. It seemed "one mighty maze," and all without a plan. Opening the "Description" for information, we found the following pleasant suggestion leading off the first page: "When the visitor arrives at the top of the Washington Monument, he will take Charles street for his guide and run due south." Not being accustomed to running due south from monument tops, we declined the experiment, though it presented the charm of novelty, and pitched the "description" overboard. The view from the "summit" is very striking, and the same may be said of the sun's rays. But we did not linger long to enjoy the scenery; our hackman was waiting below at the rate of a dollar an hour, and we could not consent to abuse his patience. Groping our way like snails in an uncomfortably large shell, we slowly descended the spiral staircase, inwardly thinking what a blessing it is that the poor dear old gentleman, whom the State of Maryland has thus honored, does not have to travel up and down his own monument.

Ignoring the claims of the New Jail, the Penitentiary, and the Almshouse, we now headed our hack for the celebrated WINANS steamboat. As this has been described and pedestrianized, any description of its model would obviously be an encroachment on the patience of our readers. But in the construction of this idol of his, Mr. WINANS has certainly not been guilty of violating the first command of the Decalogue, for he has not fashioned unto himself an image of anything in the heavens above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth. Sharp at both ends as a needle, the vessel should have no difficulty in running into the wind's eye. She would be a capital thing to spear mackerel with, and should she chance to strike a whale amidships, would be very apt to cause an unpleasant sensation in the latter's abdomen. In shape she may very well be compared to a shuttle, and it is with this shuttle that the inventor expects to shoot the thread of his genius across broad seas, and woof the present and all future ages with the glittering tissue of his fame. There is no apparent reason why the vessel should not prove a success. Her exterior is so built that in a gale it may be hermetically sealed, and, in event of rolling bottom-up, her hull would still go screwing through submarine depths, frightening dolphins, and scaring small sprats into spasms, while her passengers would be as snugly comfortable and as well preserved as sardines in a box. Several experimental trips have been made with the vessel, but her speed and seagoing qualities have not been given an indiscriminate publicity. Hammers are now ringing changes on her cylindrical iron hull, and it is the intention of the owner and inventor to add 300 feet to her length,—making her longitudinal dimensions (not from stem to stern, for she has neither, but from point to point) 535 feet. The people of Baltimore laugh at WINANS' enterprise, but we have good grounds for believing that most of the antediluvians laughed at Noah while he was planking the ribs of his ark. It is never well, however, to be too ready with our jeers, as those unlucky primevals afterwards found, to their cost. Any fool can sneer at an experiment and pronounce it a failure, but it is the wise man alone who is willing to restrain his judgment and quietly wait for the developments of time.

From WINANS' propeller to WINANS' palace is a very natural transition. To tell the truth, I had rather own an undivided interest in the latter than in the former. The mansion is of brown stone, and palatial enough to suit the requirements of a bishop; but these brown stone palaces are no novelty to one who has ever taken a stroll through Fifth-avenue. The charm of the place consists in the grounds. These occupy perhaps an acre, and are laid out with the most exquisite taste. Miniature streams, spanned by the most rural of bridges, purl over pebbly beds and wind among the level parterres like dreams through an unbroken sleep. But through all the adornments Art is made to counterfeit the signature of Nature. In fact the proprietor seems to possess a most enthusiastic admiration for Nature, and one is almost tempted to wish that in some respects it had been tempered by the additions of art. For instance, as regards the statues which line the walks, there may be nothing wrong in their scanty drapery *per se*, and yet one would not like to walk among them with Mary Jane on his arm. Mary Jane comes from the country, and is somewhat prudish in her notions of propriety. When brought face to face with the undraped mythological gentleman with whom Mr. WINANS has seen fit to adorn his grounds, Mary Jane might giggle, or Mary Jane might blush—in either alternative the event would be rather annoying to your correspondent. A walk through the conservatories and graperies would undoubtedly be more pleasing to a lady direct from the country, than a walk through the grounds adorned with copies from the chisel of PHIDIAS.

This letter has already reached an inordinate length, and other wonders of Baltimore must be deferred until another time. The *Great Eastern* continues to draw immense crowds, for people will rush to her decks, even at the risk of life and limb. To speak of peril to life and limb may seem a trite expression, but it is nevertheless a true one. Her decks since the first day she was placed on exhibition, have been jammed like a cattle-pen, and the means of exit are so poorly provided and so poorly attended to that it is really wonderful that as yet no serious accidents have occurred. Common sense should dictate to the officers in admitting only a certain number to her interior at a time, and to discharge one load of humanity before freighting her decks with another. But the charms of the half dollar per head appear to outweigh all other considerations. In fact the officers openly stated that they are tired of a "visiting ship," and that it is no concern of theirs how things are conducted in the "show business." The responsibility of mismanagement is driven, like a shuttlecock, from officers to directors and from directors to officers. The symmetrical lines of the great ship fell in pleasant places enough when she came into American waters, but she herself has fallen into very poor hands. May the hand of Neptune deliver her from her enemies.

The *Great Eastern* was appointed to sail on Sunday morning next, but the time has been changed to Friday night. The fare has been fixed at $20 for the round trip from Annapolis Roads to New-York. This is probably done to guard against a crowd—the object will probably be fully accomplished.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

### Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN MONROE COUNTY.—The Sabbath School teachers of Monroe County held a Convention in Rochester a few days ago. The number of Protestant schools in the County is 187, an increase of 11 over last year. They embrace 2,185 teachers, and 16,798 scholars. The average attendance of scholars has been 12,402. This is a gain in number of teachers of 140, in scholars of 664, and in average attendance of scholars of 924. The schools are divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 72 Mission, containing | 4,398 scholars |
| 71 Methodist, containing | 3,253 scholars |
| 28 Baptist, containing | 2,718 scholars |
| 21 Presbyterian, containing | 3,177 scholars |
| 9 Congregational, containing | 1,190 scholars |
| 6 Episcopal, containing | 1,018 scholars |
| 5 German, containing | 633 scholars |
| 2 Christian, containing | 95 scholars |
| 3 Universalist, containing | 326 scholars |
| Total | 16,798 scholars |

The reports show an addition to the churches from the teachers and scholars of 423, 332 of these are from the city of Rochester.

METHODIST PERIODICALS.—The *Repository*, for July, states the following as the circulation of the periodicals published by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The figures are for 1859:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Repository | 33,400 |
| Methodist Quarterly Review | 4,250 |
| Christian Advocate and Journal | 29,000 |
| Western Christian Advocate | 31,000 |
| Northwestern Christian Advocate | 13,000 |
| Central Christian Advocate | 8,016 |
| Pittsburgh Christian Advocate (about) | 8,000 |
| Northern Christian Advocate (about) | 11,000 |
| Pacific Christian Advocate | 1,485 |
| California Christian Advocate (about) | 2,000 |
| Christian Apologist (German) (about) | 10,000 |
| Sunday-School Advocate | 208,000 |
| Sunday-School Bell (German) | 14,000 |

HOME EVANGELIZATION IN CONNECTICUT.—A very interesting report, which was submitted to the General Association of Connecticut at its last meeting, has just been published. It presents statistics which exhibit with great clearness the state of Home Evangelization in Connecticut. Many will be surprised to know that in some of the towns in such orthodox centres as Litchfield and Hartford, between 20 and 30 per cent. are now attendants on public worship, in this estimate Romanists, Spiritualists, &c., are not included. Then, too, the largest amount of irreligion was found in the rural districts, and not in towns or cities, as would naturally be expected. The report very frankly acknowledges that as a general thing, the Roman Catholic portion of the population does not sink to such disregard of religion as may be found among the native-born population. With the exception of thirty or forty towns in which there are Bible depositories, the

stance on record in which a Receiver was appointed in such an action.

The matter was before Justice WOODRUFF, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, and, after argument, decision was reserved.

Geo. Dennison for plaintiff, Tracy; Watt & Olmstead for defendant, Savage; D. T. Walden for defendant, Parsons, &c.

### Liability of Sheriffs for Escapes.

SHERIFF RESPONSIBLE, ALTHOUGH THE DEBTOR WAS INSOLVENT.

*George Barnes et al. vs. James C. Willett.*—This was an action brought against the defendant, as Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to recover the amount of a debt owed the plaintiff by one Jacob Cohen, who escaped from the custody of the Sheriff. The defendant put in an answer, averring that the escaped debtor had been in some respects wronged by the plaintiffs, and that Cohen was insolvent and could not have paid the debt, even had he been detained longer.

The plaintiffs demurred to so much of the answer as set up such a defence, and the matter coming up at the special term of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the following opinion was rendered:

SUTHERLAND, J.—The statute (2 Rev. Stat. 437, § 63) gave an action of *debt* against the Sheriff for an escape from *final* process, and it declares, that in such action the Sheriff shall be answerable for the debt, damages or sum of money for which the prisoner was committed.

The statute did not take away the common law remedy for the escape, by action on the case.

Before the Code, if the action for the escape was *debt*, the plaintiff was limited in his recovery by the express words of the statute, in the amount of the original judgment.

The statute fixed the extent of the Sheriff's liability at the amount of the debt, &c., for which the prisoner was committed. If the action was for debt, the Sheriff could not, as a defence, or in litigation of damages, give evidence of the insolvency or poverty of the prisoner, or of any other circumstance, to show that the plaintiff had lost nothing by the escape.

If the action was an action on the case, the plaintiff recovered the damages sustained by him, which might be more or less than the judgment, and *in such action* the Sheriff might give in evidence circumstances to show that the plaintiff had lost nothing, or in mitigation of damages. (Ranson *vs.* Dole, 2 John, 454; Thomas *vs.* Weed, 14 do., 255; Littlefield *vs.* Brown, 1 Wend., 401.)

The Code (§ 69) has abolished the *form* of the action of debt, but it has not abolished or repealed the provision of the statute before referred to, giving to the party at whose suit the prisoner was committed, a right to recover for his escape from final process, irrespective of the question of the actual right or damage, the amount of the original judgment or recovery precisely, as a penalty for the carelessness or misconduct of the Sheriff. (Code, §§ 468, 471; Hutchinson *vs.* Brand, 5 Selden, 209.) The code has not abolished, and could not very well have abolished, the distinction between *mesne* and *final* process. These terms have been dropped by the Code, but the distinction in fact remains.

In this case, the plaintiffs by their complaint, after alleging the recovery of their judgment for $6,089 61, the amount of their debt and costs, introduced facts to show their right to issue an execution against the person of one Cohen, one of the judgment debtors, the issuing of such execution, his arrest, his detention, and subsequent escape, allege that thereupon the judgment remaining wholly unpaid, the defendant in this action, Sheriff, &c, became indebted to them in the said sum of $6,089 61, the amount of said judgment, and claim to recover that sum with costs.

Although the code does not call this an action of debt, and perhaps we are not permitted to call it by that name, yet it is plain that the plaintiffs rest their right to recover the precise amount of their judgment, with the costs of this action, upon the statute; and that we should look upon the action as an action under the statute, for their debt, the judgment, and not as an action at common law to recover damages.

The abolition by the code in the form of the action of debt, has certainly not taken away the plaintiff's right to recover for the escape under the statute, and if they have this right how can they state their cause of action under the code otherwise than by stating the facts which show their right to recover under the statute, and by claiming to recover precisely what the statute authorizes them to recover?

I think it plain that this action should be looked upon as an action of debt under the statute; and that the defendant, notwithstanding the abolition of the forms of action by the code, had not a right to set up as a defence thereto the matters set up in the 8th, 9th and part of the 10th folios of his answer as a second defence.

It is plain too, I think, that the matters set up by the defendant in his answer, as a third defence, constitute no defence.

How can the Sheriff, in an action for an escape, protect himself from the consequences of his own wrongful act, or neglect, by setting up the wrongs which the escaped prisoner may have suffered at the hands of his judgment creditors? (Ames *vs.* Webbers, 8 Wend., 545; Bacon *vs.* Cropsey, 3 Seld., 195.) Even Cohen, the defendant in the original suit, could not have availed himself of the fact that another action was pending in Georgia for the same cause of action, by pleading it in bar. (Walsh *vs.* Durkin, 12 John., 99; Brown *vs.* Jay, 9 John., 221.) Moreover, it would appear that Cohen was surrendered by his bail in Georgia, after his escape from the defendant, and after this action was commenced.

The plaintiffs' demurrers to the matters stated in the answer, by way of second and third defence, must be sustained, and those parts of the answer must be overruled, with costs.

A. Mathews for plaintiffs; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendants.

### The "Leading Young Man."

SUSTAINING THE DIGNITY OF THE PROFESSION.

*George C. Jordan vs. Laura Keene*—In the Marine Court, before Judge MAYNARD, the plaintiff in this action now obtained another judgment against Laura Keene for $108 48, being for one week's service and costs. He has obtained two former judgments of the same sort, all based upon the charge that he was called upon to take a humbler part upon the stage of the defendant than that of "leading young man." He refused to play, and did not play, and resorted to the Courts for redress with such success. In one former case, however, judgment was given for the defendant.

### The Japanese Bill.

*Chatfield vs. The Mayor.*—This now notorious case was yesterday set down for Tuesday, the 14th instant.

Large numbers of interested tax-payers appear in Court daily, anxious to be there when the motion for injunction is argued.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Norton vs. Brush.*—Motion granted.

*Connor vs. Connor.*—Divorce granted.

*Sargeant vs. White, 4c.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

*Same vs. Same.*—Motion granted.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7,000 United St 5s, '74 | 102 | 50 Reading Railroad | 43¼ |
| 2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '68 | 103 | do | b10 49¾ |
| 32,000 Tenn 6s, '90 | 90½ | do | 49¾ |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s | 91½ | do | 49¾ |
| 1,000 Brklyn C. W. L. | 102¾ | do | b30 49¼ |
| 3,000 N. C State 6s | 96½ | do | b30 49 |
| 21,000 Missouri St. 6s | 83½ | do | 48¾ |
| 5,000 Cal. State 7's | 94 | do | 48½ |
| 1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6's | 95 | do | b10 49 |
| 3,000 do | 96 | 450 Mich. Central R | 68 |
| 1,000 Har. R. 1st Mtg. | 100½ | 200 do | 67¾ |
| 12,000 H. R. 3d M. Bds. | 85 | 25 do | b60 68 |
| 2,000 M. C. R. 8 c. 1st | | 200 do | b30 68 |
| Mtg. S. F. C. Bds. | 100 | 100 do | 67½ |
| 1,000 do | 99¾ | 475 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S. | 50¾ |
| 13,000 M. S. 2d Mtg. Bds | 70 | 100 do | b60 50¾ |
| 30,000 do | b60 71 | 50 do | 50 49¾ |
| 15,000 N. Ia. 1st M. | 85 | 100 do | b60 49 |
| 2,000 Goshen B. Bonds | 80 | 100 do | b10 50 |
| 16,000 Ill. Cen. R Bds. | 95¾ | 450 do | 49¾ |
| 4,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs. | 27 | 100 M. S. & N. Ia. R | b10 24 |
| 5,000 do | 26 | 100 do | 23½ |
| 3,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M | 64 | 1011 do | 24 |
| 4,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M | 35 | 100 do | 24½ |
| 3,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. | 81 | 725 do | 24¾ |
| 5,000 L. E & W 2d m. b. | 54¾ | 100 do | 24½ |
| 500 D. L. & W 2d m. | 102 | 300 do | b30 24¾ |
| 3,000 C. & T. S F. Bs. | 80 | 200 do | b10 24¾ |
| 40 Bank of Com | 103½ | 50 do | b30 25 |
| 5 Metropolitan B'k | 113 | 300 do | b60 25 |
| 50 Cumberld Pref. | 60 14½ | 250 Illinois Cen. R. | 87 |
| 50 do | 60 14¾ | 100 do | b10 87 |
| 200 Mil. & Miss. R | 14¾ | 500 do | 87½ |
| 200 do | 13 | 335 do | 87¾ |
| 40 N. York Cen. R | 88½ | 50 do | 87¾ |
| 600 do | opg 88¼ | 150 do | b15 88 |
| 200 do | opg 88 | 200 do | b30 88 |
| 450 do | opg 87¾ | 340 Cleve. & Pitts R | 32 |
| 250 do | p&c 87¾ | 100 do | b10 12 |
| 400 do | 87¾ | 41 do | 11¾ |
| 160 Erie Railroad | 29¾ | 30 Gal. & Chic. R | 81 |
| 300 do | 29¾ | 650 do | 81¾ |
| 50 do | 29¾ | 25 do | 81¾ |
| 50 do | b10 30 | 600 do | 81¾ |
| 965 do | 30 | 100 do | b10 82 |
| 50 do | b10 30¼ | 53 do | b10 81¾ |
| 200 do | b30 30¾ | 100 do | b30 83¼ |
| 300 do | b60 31 | 100 do | 81¾ |
| 300 do | b30 30¾ | 250 do | b30 82 |
| 300 Hud. Riv R | b30 29¾ | 50 do | b30 83 |
| 400 Harlem Railroad | 18¼ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R | b30 49 |
| 800 do | 19 | 2600 do | 49¾ |
| 300 do | b10 19¼ | 100 do | b30 49¼ |
| 400 do | b30 19¾ | 100 do | b10 49 |
| 300 do | 19¾ | 200 do | b60 49¾ |
| 150 do | bnwk 19¾ | 200 do | b60 49¾ |
| 100 do | 19¾ | 650 Chic. & Rk. Isl R | 84¾ |
| 225 do | b30 19¾ | 200 do | b60 85 |
| 125 do | 19¾ | 100 do | b30 84¾ |
| 250 do | b60 20 | 400 Chic B. & Q'y R | 89 |
| 3068 Harlem R. Pref | 51 | 40 do | 89¾ |
| 50 do | b10 51 | 116 do | 90 |
| 25 do | 50¾ | 50 do | s10 89¾ |
| 23 do | 50¾ | 50 do | b30 90 |
| 50 do | s60 50 | 100 do | s60 89 |
| 100 Nor. & Worcester R | 40 | 50 do | b30 90 |
| 125 Panama Railroad | 123 | 100 do | b10 89¾ |
| 730 C. C. & C. R | 93¾ | 25 do | 89¾ |
| 220 La C. & Mill. R | 1¾ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $16,000 U. S. 6s, '74 | 102¾ | 20 Harlem Railroad | 20 |
| 36,000 N. C. State 6s | 96¾ | 200 do | 20¾ |
| 2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '62 | 103 | 300 do | 20¾ |
| 25,000 Tenn. 6s '90 | 90¾ | 300 do | bnwk 20¾ |
| 1,000 H. R. R. C. B | 89 | 100 do | b10 20¾ |
| 1,000 C. & N. W. 1st m | 63¾ | 400 Mich. Cen. R | 67¾ |
| 1,000 do | 63 | 100 do | b60 68¼ |
| 2,000 M. & St. P. 1st M | 70 | 950 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R | 28 |
| 10 National Bank | 106¾ | 25 do | 24¾ |
| 250 Pacific Mail S. Co | 83 | 200 Mich. & N. Ia. G Stk | 49¾ |
| 150 do | b60 84¾ | 50 do | b30 50 |
| 100 Comb. Pfd | b60 16¾ | 200 do | b30 49¾ |
| 725 Erie Railroad | 31 | 50 Ill. Cen. R. S. | b15 88 |
| 100 do | b60 31¾ | 200 do | 87½ |
| 150 Canton Company | 29¼ | 50 Cleve & Pitts. R | 12 |
| 200 N. Y. C. R | opg 88 | 50 Gal. & Chic. R | 82 |
| 300 do | p. & c 87¾ | 50 do | 81¾ |
| 115 do | opg 87¾ | 300 do | s60 81¾ |
| 50 Hud. River R | 29 | 100 Cleve. & Tol. R | 48 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | do | b30 48 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | do | 47¾ |
| 400 Reading R | b30 49 | do | b30 85 |
| 200 do | b30 49¼ | do | b30 85 |
| 1000 do | 49¾ | 50 C. B. & Q. R | b10 89½ |

FRIDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The activity and stubborn firmness of the Stock Market continues. The fluctuations, today, on most of the Western Stocks, as compared with yesterday, are to higher rates, and the same remark applies to Harlem and Erie among the New-York Roads. The only exception among the Western lines is Cleveland and Toledo, which lost part of the extreme advance of yesterday, and closed at 47¼@⅜, and among the New-York Roads Hudson River was a fraction down, and a somewhat interesting and variable time was had on New York Central, the final closing being 87⅜, against 88⅜ yesterday afternoon. The July traffic of the line was made known this morning, and some of the speculative sellers acted on the disappointment which the extent of increase over last season might create. The increase is $44,000, whereas $65,000 to $80,000 was calculated upon. The price went down to 87⅜, then up to 88, again down to 87⅜, and up at the close to 87⅞ ℔ cent., which price includes the dividend of 3 ℔ cent. to be paid on the 20th ult. Erie shares advanced to 30½, and the rise was maintained; Harlem old shares to 20⅜ and the price closed 20½; Illinois Central was much excited and sold at 88 cash, 89 buyer 30 days; then down to 86½ cash, and up finally to 87½, against 85⅞ yesterday afternoon. The other Western shares were firm, Rock Island touching 84¾ cash and 85 buyer's option, and Southern Michigan, old stock, 25 cash, though subsequently down at the close to 24¼ ℔ cent. The extraordinary firmness in Galena and Chicago continues, and stock is now being delivered with the price at 82 ℔ cent., which was sold, sixty days ago, at 61 ℔ cent., a clear difference of over twenty per cent. The road begins to show an increase on last season's traffic for the first time in several months. The first week in August is $4,400 ahead of the corresponding week last season. Chicago and Burlington advanced to 89¾@90 ℔ cent. Michigan Central maintained its advance within ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The sales in realization of profits on Cleveland and Toledo were mainly at 48¾ cash, against 39 ℔ cent. on similar calls for other *Bull* amounts about a week ago. The shares of the Pacific Mail recovered and advanced to 83 ℔ cent., and the bids for Panama were steadier at 123 ℔ cent. The general share market at 4 o'clock closed steady, with a disposition to renewed firmness. The comparative quotations with Thursday afternoon were about as follows:

| | Thurs. 4 P. M. | Frid. 4 P.M. | | Thurs. 4 P. M. | Frid. 4 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 88⅜ | 87¾ | Toledo | 48½ | 47⅛ |
| Erie | 29¼ | 30⅛ | Galena | 81¼ | 81⅛ |
| Mich. Central | 68 | 67¾ | Ill. Central | 85¾ | 87⅛ |
| Mich. Guar'd | 49⅜ | 49¼ | Hudson | 59⅜ | 58⅜ |
| Rock Island | 84¼ | 84⅜ | Harlem Pref | 50 | 50⅜ |
| Burlington | 89⅜ | 89¾ | Reading | 49 | 48¾ |

The demand for State and Railway Bonds continues fair on the former and active for the latter, but the speculative purchases bear but a moderate relation to the heavy business doing on the share list. Federal Fives were wanted at 102¼ ℔ cent.

There is a fair activity in Money on demand loan to-day at from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. Most of the old-established Stock firms report that they supply their wants at 5@5½ ℔ cent.; in other cases as much as 6 ℔ cent. is paid. The general supply is easy, but lenders avail of the present active speculation to get better rates than ruled some weeks ago, especially on miscellaneous collateral. In Discounts the market is easier, at from 6 to 7 ℔ cent. for very prime paper, as in date. In Foreign Exchange a good business is doing by one or two of the banking houses, at the inside rates, on London and Paris, and the same parties will put up about a million of gold for the steamers to-morrow. The whole shipment is now reckoned at from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of July, 1860, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1860 | $349,174 36 |
| 1859 | 504,217 40 |
| Increase | $44,956 96 |

The Illinois Central Railroad, we learn, for the first week in August shows a gain of $17,000 in traffic.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the port | $2,663 916 | $3,139,138 | $3,446,119 |
| Thrown on Market | 2,961,711 | 3,319,219 | 3,577,808 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the port | $36,414,090 | $78,762,550 | $69,436,365 |
| Thrown on Market | 42,565,091 | 78,514,067 | 69,434,359 |

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN

| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mf. of Wool | 3,062 | $1,192,624 | 188 | $59 977 | 505 | $145,051 |
| Mf. of Cotton | 1,512 | 360,524 | 188 | 44,214 | 200 | 49,882 |
| Mf. of Silk | 1,328 | 1,334,026 | 41 | 29,611 | 103 | 85,891 |
| Mf. of Flax | 1,440 | 289,251 | 55 | 16 800 | 103 | 23,197 |
| Miscellan's | 2,323 | 214,763 | 533 | 6,139 | 947 | 12,717 |
| Total | 9,685 | $3,391,178 | 1,005 | $154,941 | 1,918 | $286,628 |
| | | 154,941 | | | | 3,391,178 |
| Total Entered | | $3,446,119 | Total Marketed | | | $3,577,806 |

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 25th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public deposits | £3,980,021 | Increase £474,514 |
| Other deposits | 14,828,614 | Decrease 436,698 |
| Rest | 3,394,616 | Increase 11 755 |
| Government securities | 9,771,445 | Increase 50,000 |
| Other securities | 19,405,303 | Decrease 13,844 |
| Notes unemployed | 7,495 265 | Decrease 38,935 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,118,175, being a decrease of £57,990, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,914,834, showing a decrease of £93,000, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

| | FOR MONEY. | | | FOR ACCOUNT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July. | Lowest. | Highest. | Closing. | Lowest. | Highest. | Closing |
| Sat. 21 | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Mon. 23 | 93 | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Tues. 24 | 93 | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Wed. 25 | 93⅛ | 93¼ | 93⅜ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Thur. 26 | 93¼ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Frid'y 27 | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93¼ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

| American Railways, &c. | Closing Prices. |
|---|---|
| Maryland 5s | 93 to 95 |
| U. S. 5 ℔ ct., redeemable. 1874 | 92½ to 93½ |
| Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent | 93 to 94 |
| Do., 6 ℔ cent | 82 to 84 |
| Illinois Cen. 6s redeemable '75 | 78 to 80 |
| Do., 7s, redeemable '75 | 83 to 85 |
| Do., Freeland 7 ℔ c. red. '60 | 91 to 94 |
| Do., $100 shares, $75 paid | 37 to 38 dis. |
| Do., $100 shares, all paid | 63 to 64 |
| Michigan Cen. 8 ℔ ct. con. '60 | 90 to 92 |
| Do., convt., '69, 8 ℔ cent | 87 to 89 |
| Do., Sinking Fund, 8 ℔ cent | |
| 1 m. '82 | 87 to 89 |
| Do., $100 shares | 45 to 50 |
| Michigan S. & N. Ia., 7 ℔ cent. (Sinking Fund) 1883 | 85 to 87 |
| Do., 7 ℔ ct. '64 | 92 to 94 |
| Do., 7 ℔ ct. (Sinking F'd) '76 | 92 to 94 |
| Do., $100 shares | 74 to 78 |
| N. Y. & Erie 1st mort., 7 ℔ cent., '67 | 90 to 92 |
| Do., 2d mort., 1859 | 86 to 90 |
| Do., 3d mort., '83, assented | 80 to 84 |
| Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75, assented | 42 to 47 |
| Do., shares, assented | 19 to 20 |
| Panama R. 1st m. 7 ℔ c. '65 | 101 to 103 |
| Do., 2d m. 7 ℔ c. sterling | 102 to 105 |
| Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ℔ cent | 88 to 90 |
| Do., 2d mortgage, 6 ℔ cent. sterling | 92 to 94 |
| Do., $50 shares | 36 to 38 |
| Phila. & Reading bds., 6 ℔ cent. '60 | 78 to 80 |
| Do., 6 ℔ cent., 1870 | 70 to 75 |
| Do., $50 shares | 18 to 22 |

We have received from Mr. NICOLAY a copy of his semi-monthly price current of Stocks and Bonds. Copies can be obtained at his office gratuitously.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since noon yesterday, have been 7 bbls. Ashes, 10,524 bbls. Flour, 131 bbls. Corn Meal, 36,606 bush. Wheat, 70,281 bushels Corn, 3,003 bushels Oats, 116 bushels Rye, 5,600 bushels Malt, 36 pkgs. Provisions, and 271 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day: 64 bbls. in lots at $5 12½ for Pots and $5 56¼ for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Transactions to-day have been unimportant, owing, in part, to the increased firmness of holders.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in request, chiefly at 21¾c. @ 21¾c. ℔. Other kinds are unaltered.

COTTON—Has been less sought after, including Middling Uplands, at 10½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal demand today has been for desirable lots of extra Ohio, which are quoted quite firm. Other grades of State and Western Flour have been in very moderate request at about previous prices. Sales have been made of 13,600 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 20@$5 25; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 30@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 52½ ℔ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 20@$5 25 |
| Extra State | 5 25@5 45 |
| Superfine Western | 5 10@5 25 |
| Extra Iowa and Wisconsin | 5 25@6 10 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan | 5 31@6 25 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 30@5 35 |
| Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd | 5 40@5 12½ |
| Extra Ohio, trade brand | 5 55@6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 50@5 60 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 75@7 00 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 65@6 75 |

Southern Flour is less active yet steady. Sales have been reported of 3,350 bbls. in lots, at $5 25@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine, Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ b.l. Canadian continues plenty and heavy, including superfine at $5 10@5 15, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands Rye Flour is moderately inquired for at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Western, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. Marsh's Caloric Dried Meal, to arrive from Chicago, on private terms. This quantity was bought for shipment to the West Indies.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed to-day, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. The reported transactions amount to 46,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 32½@$1 37½ for old, and $1 30@$1 33 for new; mixed Western at $1 30 Red Western (Winter) at $1 22@$1 25 for new, and $1 25@$1 27 for old; Racine Spring at $1 17@$1 19; new White Kentucky at $1 37½@$1 45, the latter an extreme rate; and new Red Southern at $1 30@$1 33 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 84,000 bushels, at 62½c.@63½c., chiefly at 63c., for sound mixed Western; 67c.@ 70c. for yellow do.; 70c. for white do.; and 66c. for round yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited request, including State at 38c @39c.; Western at 35c.@38c.; and Canadian at 36c.@38c., ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after, and sales have been reported of only 400 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 06¼; Old Mess at $18 45@$18 50; New Prime at $14 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal. Bacon is in moderate request, part at 11½c@13c ℔ lb. Lard tends downwards. The day's transactions add up to only 270 tcs. and bols., at 12¾c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at old figures; 200 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $1 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $10@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 13c @21c. for new State and 11c.@15c. for Ohio ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

SUGAR—Have been of sales to-day of only 650 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., with Porto Rico, at 6¾c @7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., part at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sales to-day passed off rather spiritedly, at full prices for Greens, and somewhat firmer rates for Blacks.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 37 hhds. Kentucky, at 4c.@9c.; 72 cases Seed Leaf, at 5c.@15c., and 126 bales Havana, at 24c.@46c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21¾c., chiefly within the range, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The high rates of freight to British ports continue to check engagements. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11d.@11¾d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s 9d. @3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; and Grain, 9¾d.@11d. ℔ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain at 11d. ℔ bushel.

### FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

MEATS.

The demand has been restricted, yet prices have been maintained.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 8¾ |
| Beef, rounds, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Beef, rumps, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Beef, corned, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 12 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 13 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 7 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, legs, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 8¾ |
| Mutton, hops, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Lamb, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Veal cutlets, ℔ lb | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Pork, fresh, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Pork, salted, ℔ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Pork, jowls, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 10¾ |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Soup Meats, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Smoked Beef, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Bacon, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Hams, ℔ lb | 14 | @ | 16 |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb | 10½ | @ | 11½ |
| Tongues, each | 75 | @ | 87 |
| Lard, ℔ lb | 14 | @ | 14½ |
| Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb | 13½ | @ | 14 |
| Sausages, City made, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Tripe, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |

POULTRY AND GAME.

Light supplies and sales tend to prevent any important changes in quotations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ℔ pair | 87 | @ | 1 25 |
| Fowls, ℔ lb | 14 | @ | 18 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Ducks, ℔ pair | 1 25 | @ | 1 75 |
| Pigeons, ℔ dozen | 2 25 | @ | 3 00 |
| Pigeons, flight, ℔ dozen | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Snipe, English, ℔ doz | 3 50 | @ | 4 50 |
| Woodcock, ℔ pair | 75 | @ | 1 00 |

FISH.

Most kinds have been in moderate request at uniform rates.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blackfish, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Bluefish, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Codfish, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Eels, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Flounders, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | — |
| Green Turtle, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Haddock, ℔ lb | — | @ | 5 |
| Halibut, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Mackerel, each | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Salmon, ℔ lb | 31 | @ | 43 |
| Striped Bass, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Trout, Brook, ℔ lb | 37 | @ | 44 |
| Oysters, ℔ 100 | 75 | @ | 1 25 |
| Oysters pickled, ℔ 100 | 1 12½ | @ | 1 50 |
| Clams, ℔ 100 | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Crabs, soft, ℔ doz | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Crabs, hard, ℔ doz | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Lobsters, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb | 18 | @ | 31 |
| Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | — |
| Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Codfish, dry, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb | 13 | @ | — |
| Herring, pickled, ℔ dozen | 10 | @ | 15 |

VEGETABLES.

The demand has been fair at our revised quotations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans, ℔ half peck | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Beets, new, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Cabbage, ℔ head | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 12 | @ | 37 |
| Carrots, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Cucumbers, ℔ dozen | 10 | @ | 25 |
| Egg Plants, ℔ dozen | 62 | @ | 87 |
| Green Corn, ℔ doz | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Leeks, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ | 7 |
| Lettuce, ℔ head | 3 | @ | 4 |
| Onions, new, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Onions, new, Bermuda, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Parsley, ℔ bunch | 2 | @ | 3 |
| Peas, green, ℔ half peck | 31 | @ | 38 |
| Potatoes, new, Jersey and Long Island | 2 50 | @ | 3 50 |
| Potatoes, new, ℔ bushel | 87 | @ | 1 25 |
| Potatoes, new, ℔ half peck | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Rhubarb, ℔ bunch | — | @ | 12 |
| Squashes, ℔ dozen | 37 | @ | 62 |
| Spinach, ℔ peck | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ basket | 1 00 | @ | 1 75 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ quart | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Turnips, ℔ dozen bunches | 50 | @ | — |
| Turnips, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Watercresses, ℔ quart | 3 | @ | 5 |

FRUIT.

A good inquiry prevails for domestic at fair prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, new, ℔ peck | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Bananas, ℔ bunch | 1 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Blackberries, ℔ quart | 10 | @ | 18 |
| Cherries, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Cocoa Nuts, each | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Citron, preserved | 25 | @ | — |
| Currants, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 10 |
| Dates, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | — |
| Figs, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Grapes, Hot-house, ℔ lb | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Lemons, ℔ dozen | 18 | @ | 31 |
| Nectarines, ℔ dozen | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Nutmeg Melons, each | 5 | @ | 20 |
| Oranges, ℔ dozen | 18 | @ | 50 |
| Peaches, ℔ basket | 1 75 | @ | 4 00 |
| Peaches, ℔ quart | 10 | @ | 37 |
| Pears, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | 37 |
| Pears, cooking, ℔ half peck | 12 | @ | 25 |
| Pineapples, each | 10 | @ | 25 |
| Plums, ℔ quart | 10 | @ | 30 |
| Raisins, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Raspberries, ℔ basket | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Watermelons, each | 12 | @ | 50 |
| Whortleberries, ℔ quart | 10 | @ | 15 |

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Desirable lots of Butter and Cheese are inquired for at full rates. Eggs are not active.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, ℔ lb | 16 | @ | 22 |
| Butter, Orange Co | 22 | @ | 24 |
| Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb | 14 | @ | 19 |
| Cheese, ℔ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Cheese, Pineapple, ℔ lb | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Cheese, English, ℔ lb | 18 | @ | — |
| Eggs, eight for | 13 | @ | — |
| Eggs, sixteen for | 25 | @ | — |
| Eggs, sixty-four for | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Honey, ℔ bottle | 25 | @ | — |

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PARSON & KNAPP, stands Nos. 299 and 299; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 305 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 449; Mrs. CAGNEY, stand No. 155; J. CAMPNEY, stands Nos. 145 and 147.


THE POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK

For 1860. 1 vol., cloth, 248 pages.

Contains a history of the struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction. For sale at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price $1.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City.

### The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Saturday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—FISHERMAN'S DREAM—ALCIDE—MAGIC TRUMPET—TIGHT-ROPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—YOUNG ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—SALVATOR ROSA—HIS LAST LEGS—THE GOLDEN FARMER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—NECROMANCY—PROMENADE CONCERT.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 365—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City last evening from Boston. We derive from our correspondence and foreign files, which extend to the 28th ult., some additional details of interest. Owing to the Porte's remonstrances, the French expedition to Syria has been postponed, though there is every reason to believe that the Emperor NAPOLEON has not relinquished his intention of dispatching a formidable body of troops to the Levant. The intelligence from Sicily is important. Several severe engagements had been fought near Melazzo, in which the Sicilians were victorious. GARIBALDI himself, as before reported, was slightly wounded. Contradictory reports are rife as to whether the Neapolitans have or have not evacuated Sicily. The greatest uneasiness prevailed at Naples and at Rome, and we may be prepared to hear at any moment that FRANCIS II. or the Pope, or both, have fled from their dominions.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag* professes to have news from Mexico, which may be classed under the head of "important if true." Gen. MIRAMON, it appears, had been summoned to a conference with the French and English Ambassadors. The result of their interview had not transpired. It was, however, well understood that the views of the Ambassadors were hostile to the designs of the Juarez faction, and that they would do all in their power to thwart it. The prevailing belief was that MIRAMON would be proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, under a French and English Protectorate.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Charlottestown, Prince Edward's Island, on Thursday, and landed at 1 o'clock P. M. The day was a stormy one, but notwithstanding this his reception was most enthusiastic. A royal salute was fired by all the war vessels in the harbor, and he was met at the wharf by the State and Church dignitaries of the Island, members of Parliament, the military, and various civic societies. A proposed illumination on Thursday night was prevented by the rain. Yesterday the Prince held a *levée*, received addresses, and attended a ball in the evening, and to-day he will take his departure for Gaspé. The letters of our special correspondent accompanying the Prince, which we publish this morning, give highly interesting details of the trip from St. John to Fredericton, N. B., and the proceedings incident to the sojourn of the Prince at the latter place.

Our special report of the closing proceedings of the Scientific Congress at Newport includes an account of the observations of the great solar eclipse, made by the astronomical party on the coast of Labrador, narrated by Dr. ALEXANDER. Our reporter has succeeded also in obtaining facts from the members of the expedition of a highly interesting nature.

A telegram announces that the town of Salisbury, in Sumerset County, Md., was nearly destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Upwards of forty dwelling-houses, stores, &c., were consumed, including the Episcopal church. An incendiary is believed to have caused the conflagration.

The Board of Councilmen last evening concurred with the Aldermen in contracts for paving Chambers-street from Chatham-street to the North River, and Greenwich-street from the Battery to Gansevoort-street, with Belgian pavement. A communication was received from the Comptroller showing that there remained in the City Treasury at the close of business on Thursday last, the sum of $433,153 17. The Board also concurred with the Aldermen in ordering an iron railing placed round Mission-place, and a new engine for No. 45. No mention was made of the Japanese bill during the session.

At the meeting last evening of the Board of Police Magistrates, a report was received from the Committee on Laws and Ordinances, with reference to the power of the magistrates to commit habitual drunkards to the Penitentiary as vagrants, in accordance with the suggestion of the Warden of that institution. The Committee do not question the authority of the Board to comply with the suggestion, but attribute the fact of the failure of the magistrates to perform their duty in the premises to the inefficient character of the system at present pursued in the prosecution of this class of offenders. The report concludes with a request to the Boards of Public Charities and Correction and Police Commissioners to cooperate with the justices by furnishing the evidence necessary to secure a conviction.

DR. MACDONALD ALLEN, residing at No. 447 Grand-street, was yesterday required by Coroner GAMBLE, to find a surety in the sum of $500, to answer a charge of having caused the death of ROBERT FOSTER, an infant four days old, by prescribing for it some powders containing a large quantity of opium. The doctor admitted that he had given the opium through inadvertence, having intended to administer rhubarb. He did not believe, however, that the dose had occasioned the child's death.

The new wigwam erected by the Republicans of South Brooklyn was dedicated last evening, with music, speeches, shouts and song. The building was densely packed, and several ladies joined in the demonstration. The speech of the occasion was delivered by GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., who reviewed at length the Slavery question, which he claimed was the main issue in the present canvass.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, twenty-two important cases were disposed of, making fifty-four cases during the four days that the Court has been in session. Nearly all the prisoners in these instances have been sent to the State Prison for periods varying from eight to two years. The City Prison, which was crowded on Tuesday last, is now nearly empty, and Recorder BARNARD deserves the thanks of the community for his exertions to this end. In the Superior Court, at Special Term, before Justice WOODRUFF, an important motion was made yesterday, involving the question of receiverships concerning property in regard to which an ejectment suit was pending. After a lengthy argument decision was reserved. Before Justice SUTHERLAND, in Chambers of the Supreme Court, the noted case in which Mr. CHATFIELD is plaintiff against the City defendant, concerning the Japanese bill, was set down for Tuesday, the 14th instant.

The receipts from Customs at all the ports last week were $1,810,000. The amount of Government money now on deposit is stated to be $5,081,000, of which only $3,272,000 are subject to draft. The amount paid on drafts last week was over $2,500,000. Further orders on the Treasury have been issued, to the amount of over two millions, leaving the net balance only $1,670,000.

The Stock Market continues active. Some fluctuations were experienced yesterday afternoon on the extreme advance in prices, but the tone of dealings was steadier at the close, and the market tending to renewed firmness.

The transactions in Flour and Wheat were moderate. Prices of most kinds favored buyers. Corn was active and buoyant. Groceries and Provisions were quiet, as were likewise Cotton, Hides, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco and Whisky. The principal descriptions of Oils, Naval Stores, Tallow, Fish, Adamantine Candles, Raisins, Hay and Hops were inquired for. The Freight engagements were restricted.

### More Disunion Nonsense.

The Charleston *Mercury* the other day said that LINCOLN would certainly be elected, unless the North could be made to believe that in such an event the South would dissolve the Union. In the effect of this menace the *Mercury* places its last hope of defeating the Republican candidate. Southern Pro-Slavery Democrats evidently take the same view of the case, and are trying to act upon it. They have planned a regular political campaign, based on making the North *believe* that Disunion will follow LINCOLN's election. A Committee has been appointed to catechise Southern members of Congress, and elicit from them letters in favor of dissolution. First came KEITT's ferocious manifesto—full of sound and fury, written in the Ercles vein and proclaiming the instant secession of South Carolina in case LINCOLN should be elected. It was the first gun in the general bombardment,—but it scared nobody but the poor old woman who edits the *Herald*, and whose nerves have been for a long time so shattered that the noise of a pop-gun gives her spasms. Everybody else laughed—and there it ended. Next came Speaker ORR's pronunciamiento, in which the menace was slightly modified. He was in favor of secession,—quite as much so as Col. KEITT,—but he was more judicious:—he was opposed to South Carolina's going out alone:—when she could get four or five States to keep her in countenance, then he was in favor of her departure,—but not before. This, so far as it goes, is sensible,—and everybody saw at once that, if the Union lasted until Mr. ORR could get everything comfortably arranged for its dissolution, the peril of that event was not immediate. Mr. BOYCE is the next customer: and his fulmination will be found in full in another column.

Mr. BOYCE takes a comprehensive view of the case. If LINCOLN is elected he thinks *all* the Southern States should at once secede. If all will not go, then as many as will:—and if nobody else starts, South Carolina should secede alone. If she declines also, Mr. BOYCE will probably pack his trunk and withdraw from the Union on his own responsibility. This will be unfortunate for him,—to say nothing of the country at large. We hope he will reconsider his resolution.

Mr. BOYCE bases his whole political system on the assumption that "the vital principle of the Republican Party is *negro equality*,—the only logical finale of which is Emancipation." He proves this rash assertion by quoting one of the Chicago resolutions which repeats the words of the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence declares that "all men are born free and equal;" therefore the Republicans are in favor of negro equality. This is the beautiful argument by which Mr. BOYCE advocates the dissolution of the Union! The Republican Party has control of a large number of the Free States:—yet in only one or two of them has it placed the free negro on a footing of political equality with the white man. Mr. BOYCE is quite certain the party means to emancipate every slave, for the purpose of giving him all the rights which the white citizen now enjoys. We beg to inform Mr. BOYCE that according to our observation the great body of our Northern people prize their political privileges much too highly thus to think of sharing them with three or four millions of emancipated blacks.

Mr. BOYCE is shocked at the idea of "the majority section banding together for the purpose of seizing upon the Government." What does he think of the *minority* section "banding together" for precisely the same end? Which is entitled to rule this country—the majority, or the minority? Which has the best title to power? On which are the people most inclined to rely? Mr. BOYCE ought to be ashamed to write such nonsense. The only "seizure of the Government" which the majority section contemplates is that for which the Constitution makes special provision. This doctrine that our Government was designed to give sway to the minority—that all the States are equal in political power in all departments, and that numbers count for nothing, is the most ridiculous and insolent absurdity of the day. In the Senate, the doctrine of State equality means something. Delaware there is just as powerful as New-York. But in the House of Representatives, and in the Electoral College, a very different rule prevails.

Mr. BOYCE thinks disunion will be a very easy matter. Either the North will let us alone—or else they won't. In the first case, it is all right. "We shall have a free trade with Europe." Suppose the Federal Government sends a few revenue cutters off Southern ports, and puts a stop to this "free trade with Enrope:"—what will the South do about it? They have no navy, no ships to make one, no money to build ships, and no sailors to man them. A blockading squadron could lie off Charleston or Savannah the year round, without being molested. What would the South do in such a case? Commence war upon the North? Invade Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky? They could scarcely get at Massachusetts and Vermont, and if they penetrated as far as New-York, it would be to purchase supplies rather than shed blood.

We beg to inform Mr. BOYCE and his accomplices that their plot will not work. They cannot make the North "believe" that they mean disunion. On the other hand, there are thousands and tens of thousands in the Northern States, who have always sympathized with the South, who are Democrats by habit and in principle, but who have become disgusted with this cry of disunion, and are quite inclined to put it to the test. They will vote for LINCOLN just to give the South a chance to dissolve, if they desire it. The thing has been talked about long enough. The whole country is tired of it in that shape, and is quite willing to have the experiment tried. Let the question be fairly tested, whether Slavery is, or is not, higher than the Constitution.

### The Season of Speculation.

The extraordinary excitement which has been raging for the last few weeks at the Stock Exchange of New-York, has now so nearly reached its acme of possible exaltation, that sagacious observers are visibly preparing to profit by the inevitable revulsion which must now be near at hand.

Had the phenomenal rise of financial values under the stimulus of this excitement preserved any reasonable proportion to the ascertained or even to the hypothetical improvement of those values as affected by greater care in the management of corporate interests, or by the general amelioration of the country's material condition, it might be expected that investors would at least await the advent of the future which they have so liberally discounted, before withdrawing the vital air they have contributed to the magnificent bubbles of the Exchange. But it is a peculiarity of American inflations of value that they depend less on the confidence which men feel in the enterprises which they temporarily take up, than on their faith in their own adroitness. When a wide-spread sudden "improvement" takes place in the current quotations of a particular corporate property, investors of all kinds descend upon it, not with the view of buying at a profit what they may continue to hold to advantage, but in the belief that they can contrive to hold what they buy just long enough to transfer it at a certain greatly enhanced value created by their own transient tenure to some new operator less peremptory and less astute than themselves. When this belief begins to die out, as it is evidently beginning to die out at the present moment, inflations rapidly collapse, and the genuine level of values begins to reassert itself.

The season of dividends in all countries is a season of speculation. Even when it falls upon the relaxing commercial movement of the early Summer, this season stimulates a certain measure of financial activity, by throwing a sum of fresh money out of the treasury of States and companies into the pockets of individuals, from which, of course, it finds its way back as fast as possible into the most advantageous employment. Never were men less disposed than in our day to bury any talent they may possess in the earth. They are far more likely to throw it into the sea, with small concern for the laws of specific gravity, and large faith in fortune.

In Europe, and especially in England and France, this quarterly tide of disposable capital generally finds new channels opened for it. Thanks to the political jealousies and contradictions of the European system, the great Governments of Europe are almost constantly in the market for loans; while, thanks to the enormous accumulation of capital in Europe, and to the comparatively recent development of material enterprise on a really extensive scale, new undertakings of a commercial or manufacturing nature are incessantly organizing from Trieste to Glasgow. In Paris, for example, the chief dividends payable during the month of June, 1860, amounted in round numbers to $26,000,000, more than half of which came from the Government 3 per cents. A certain proportion of this sum went at once into the whirlpool of the Bourse; but a still larger proportion was doubtless diverted by the Bank of France, which issued proposals in June for a subscription of 300,000,000 francs, bonds of the French Railways, payable one-third on subscribing, one-third Oct. 15, and one-third Jan. 15, 1861. The offers for these bonds reached an amount one-half as much again as the sum required. This remarkable financial success not only proves the extent of the reserved capital of France, but illustrates the preference which the capitalists of that country give to investments the income of which is fixed, and the security of which is as nearly absolute as may be, over the now universally distrusted joint-stock investments, which offer an unlimited expansibility of returns, dependent only on the honesty, the sagacity and the fidelity of the directors who administer the common interests of the company by which they are chosen. The speculators of Paris are beginning to grumble vehemently at the growth of this temper on the part of the investors. They would do well to console themselves by a visit to New-York. Here we are driven, by the economical system of our Government, which shudders at the thought of a loan, and by the comparative frequent equipoise of our enterprise with our resources, into buying up old goods, in the faith that they are, or with the hope that we may be able to make them, as good as new. This is an element of our financial position, not commonly considered by those who strive to account for the special and singular characteristics of American speculation, but it has a great and real importance. During the present season, for example, we are witnessing a remarkable display of the results which it entails upon our financial operations. We are now just ending a season of dividends. After two years of trying lassitude, the various enterprises of commerce and industry, throughout the country, have begun to pour in returns upon their owners. Our material condition has certainly improved: there is once more a large amount of capital disposable among us for quick and profitable investment. In Europe the bulk of this fund would at once be competed for by governments, with their solid mediocrity of temptations, and by new enterprises of unknown, and therefore in the eyes of plethoric buyers, unimpeachable characters. No such outlets offering here, our speculative world begins revolving upon its old pivots with new force. It would almost seem that it had taken for its motto, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and set itself at work to redeem the reputation, even if unable to revive the fortunes of every dilapidated enterprise in the country. In France, the currency of investments is in the inverse ratio of their apparent possibilities of income, the steady bank subscription 3 per cents commanding crowds of buyers, while the barometer steadily falls for such Aladdin companies as the *Mobilier*, which paid 80 per cent. in 1855, and 1½ per cent. in 1859. In New-York, on the other hand, variable values are valued apparently in proportion to their variableness. The stock of roads like the Michigan Southern, for instance, which, within three or four years, has ranged from 140 to 4½, attracts swarms of buyers, who, on the faith of the first gleam of hope for the management of the Company's affairs, are ready to compete for its possession up to one-half a par value, without the slightest consideration of the fact that the gleam of to-day may be converted by a single director's rashness or knavery, or by a week's change in the weather, into a profounder gloom than ever. Of course, under such a state of things, fortunes are made from hand to hand as shuttlecocks are kept up, by incessant motion, no man believing that his will be the last blow of the battledore till his dreams lie suddenly flat and hopeless at his feet.

### Summer Morals.

By way of illustrating the remarkable truth never before discovered or set forth, that there are "monsters in the moral as well as in the material world," our moral contemporary, the *Tribune*, yesterday morning laid before its readers a full, true, and particular account of the "interior life" of a most unhappy lady, Mrs. JOHN HENRY GURNEY, once the wife of a highly respectable member of the British Parliament, and now the paramour of her former groom. This interesting document appears to have been sent in the form of a letter from Mrs. GURNEY to some friend of her childhood, from whom she still hoped for love and pity in the hour of her profound social degradation. How it came to be published as a pamphlet in London is not quite clear. But how it comes to be republished in the columns of the New-York *Tribune* it needs no extraordinary astuteness to surmise. It receives this honor because, as our contemporary *naïvely* remarks:

"Hardly in the worst productions of the worst school of fiction is there a more subtle, more ingenious, and more unblushing avowal that there is no other good in the world than the gratification of unbridled passion."

It must be very useful alike to young persons and to the heads of families, but particularly to young persons, to peruse so "subtle and ingenious" a plea for indulgences to which human nature is notoriously so little prone, that there can be very small danger in stimulating all the instincts which lead to them, by the precepts and the example of a daring, fearless and eloquent female writer, whose life is the eloquent commentary upon her opinions, and who testifies to that which she does know! The *Tribune*, after thus owning in substance that it has published Mrs. GURNEY's letter because it must command readers, goes on to pay the usual formal homage to the proprieties by pointing out what a very abominable composition the letter is, and what an atrocious creature its writer must have been. Joseph Surface himself might stand appalled at the virtuous indignation which the *Tribune* heaps on the devoted head of its involuntary but not, we presume, unprofitable contributor. It is less philosophical, and, perhaps, even less just than usual, in its ardor to be decent. Mrs. GURNEY might possibly object to the abuse which she receives, that she never sent her letter for circulation in the columns of a family newspaper; but the *Tribune*, having uncovered Mrs. GURNEY's wickedness, is solemnly of the opinion that such "a fact cannot be covered up out of sight," and so proceeds to point out with paternal care, in an elaborate leader, all the real particulars of Mrs. GURNEY's guilt, with sundry aggravations and decorations of its own invention or imagination, much resembling the gorgeous allurements whereby the proprietors of Concert Saloons on Broadway endeavor to heighten the popular faith in the charms of the "pretty waiter girls" within their pleasing and edifying resorts. The speculation is sufficiently astute. There can be little doubt, we fear, that "ingenious and subtle" pleas for the gratification of the passions will lose any of their attractiveness for a certain class of readers when they proceed, not from the cool brain of the writer of fiction, but from the seething heart of actual life. The *Tribune* knows its public well, and has probably hit exactly their tastes in the way of light reading for Summer days. We cannot but regret, however, that our contemporary should have gone to the pains of trying to conciliate quite another public in its ferocious display of an awkwardly righteous and suspiciously awkward indignation. When things of this sort are done they should be done either cleverly or courageously. "Hypocrisy," we are told, "is the homage which vice pays to virtue;" but the homage is worth little if not prettily rendered.

In Boston they tell a story of a certain divine, Mr. P., who met a certain brother divine, Mr. T., at dinner with a common friend, and observed that Mr. T., although a leading friend of temperance, made no little havoc with the sherry, which was "good at that house," as the O'Mulligan said of Mr. PERKINS' champagne. A few days after, Mr. P. invited Mr. T. to dine with himself. After dinner he offered his guest some rare old Madeira. "Thank you, brother P.," said the friend of temperance, "since you press the wine, I will try a glass; but I have drunk none for above six years." "Brother T.," said the host, pausing on his words, "Brother T., if we like wine, let us drink wine, giving God thanks; but *let us not lie about it.*"

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—Returns have been made to the British Parliament of all the companies which have been established in England for the purpose of electric telegraphy. We learn that these companies have been twenty-eight in number, only eleven of which are, however, at present in operation. Six of the total number have had for their object the establishment of telegraphic communication between Europe and America. Concerning four of these, namely, the European and American Electric Printing Telegraph Company, incorporated by act of Parliament in 1851, the British and Canadian Telegraph Company, similarly incorporated last year, the European and American Submarine Telegraph Company, registered in 1858, and the South Atlantic Telegraph Company, registered in the same year, no information could be obtained. Of the other two, one the Atlantic Telegraph Company, exists, but is not in operation. The capital consists of £350,000, raised in 1856, and £112,860, raised in 1858, the whole of which has been applied to works, with the exception 3,750 shares of £20 each, issued in purchase of the release of the projector's rights. The British Government guarantee a fixed payment of £14,000 per annum to the Company during the time the dividend shall be less than 6 per cent., and £10,000 per annum when it exceeds that rate, to commence from the day on which the Company shall be in a position to work, and to continue in force twenty-five years. The British Transatlantic Telegraph Company was fully registered in the Summer of 1859, but after several meetings of those interested it was decided, in consequence of the then discouraging aspect of political and commercial affairs, that the undertaking should not at that time be brought before the public. It accordingly remains for the present in abeyance, and there is, therefore, no immediate prospect of our being called upon to burn off the new cupola of our City Hall.

PERHAPS A COTTON CRISIS.—Our Southern friends in their confident and careless talk about an independent confederacy, set infinite store by their argosies of cotton. They affirm (and not without some truth) that their cotton export is a vital element of wealth and power upon which they may rely for holding their own in the Union or out of it. Now, we certainly have no wish to depreciate the importance to the North and to civilization generally of the South and her cotton, but precisely because we have no such wish, do we beg leave to call the attention of thinking Southern men to the grave fluctuations to which cotton itself is liable in the movements of commerce,—fluctuations of which the effect sweeps from Liverpool to New-York and from New-York to New-Orleans, and which, as the Union can only partially relieve them, so Disunion must aggravate rather than arrest their evil course.

At the present moment, for instance, the South is threatened with something not unlike a financial crisis. She already admits an extensive failure in her crops of corn, to be met from the teeming granaries of the northwest. But to buy corn, for the South is to sell cotton, and how stand her prospects here? At the last advices an unprecedented stock was accumulated in Liverpool of some 1,200,000 bales on a decline in prices of from $12@$15 per bale. Political complications gathering over Europe make it highly probable that the activity of the English factories will hardly reach its recent average level during the next twelve months, while there are fair grounds for anticipating at least an average crop in the cotton-producing States. The rates of money at New-Orleans for the past two or three weeks have ruled high, and are rising rather than declining, and heavy obligations of Southern planters to the negro-dealers of the frontier States falling due through the early Autumn. Suppose all these elements of pressure, intensified by a political convulsion, and what would become of the immediately available resources of our cotton-State secessionists.

### Minor Topics.

— The sympathy for GARIBALDI expressed at the late Newport meeting will, we hope, be re-echoed throughout the whole country to some practical purpose. In England very large sums of money have been raised for the cause of freedom in Italy, and the greatest enthusiasm for GARIBALDI prevails among the people. Not content with a general fund, the people have expressed a desire to have boxes placed in situations of public resort so that all may contribute their mite. This has been done recently in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns. There are also in the large towns Committees of "the Ladies' Garibaldi Benevolent Association" to whom subscriptions are forwarded. The object of this Association is not to supply munitions of war to GARIBALDI, but to furnish aid to the poor fellows who are lying in hospital and to the families who have suffered from the barbarities committed at Palermo and elsewhere by the Neapolitan troops. We trust and believe that in the United States there will be an equal amount of practical sympathy shown for the cause of freedom in Italy; and at the present time it is only necessary to organize a movement, similar to any of those already organized in England, to insure the contribution of very material aid from America to GARIBALDI and his noble compatriots.

— The people of Nova Scotia may enjoy an Arctic climate, but their politics are decidedly tropical. They take their local elections and appointments very severely, and even the *Tribune* might learn something of the mysteries of inflammatory journalism from our Nova-Scotian cotemporaries. Only the other day, the *Acadian*, of Halifax, went into deep mourning, in all its columns, on the very morning of the arrival of the Prince of Wales. This was not from any feeling of disgust at the Prince's coming, but simply because a certain Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG had just been named Chief Justice of Nova Scotia by the Governor, the Earl of MULGRAVE! Our unhappy cotemporary thus accounts for his lugubrious face in the presence of England's sun and heir:

"We regret, to a degree far beyond our powers of expression, that at a time which should be a season of rejoicing to every Nova Scotian; that on the very eve of the day when the eldest son of our beloved Queen is expected to enter the harbor of Halifax on his first visit to British North America—we deeply regret that, at such a time, we should feel constrained to go into mourning. Since our leading article of to-day was written, we have received, from various quarters, evidence which leaves no room to doubt that the Earl of MULGRAVE has appointed WILLIAM YOUNG to be Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*; for we know of no greater calamity that could befal this country than for such an appointment to be made."

The editor's sincerity of woe is really overwhelming. He goes on:

"The visit of the Prince of Wales to our shores is an auspicious event—no one can doubt it. His Royal Highness will meet with a right loyal and enthusiastic welcome in this Province, as, we believe, in all the other Provinces. But here, amongst all classes and with nearly every individual, the universal rejoicing will be dashed with sadness and gloomy anticipations. The reflection will be ever forcing itself uppermost in every mind, that WILLIAM YOUNG is Chief Justice."

We don't believe, with all respect to the *Acadian*, that this reflection was "uppermost" in the mind of the belles of Halifax who waltzed with ALBERT EDWARD. And we hope still that Nova Scotia may survive the fearful blow she has endured. Let her take comfort from our example. New-York has lived through FERNANDO WOOD. Then, too, there is consolation, though the *Acadian* does not seem to see it, in the wholesome thought that "this appointment means more in Nova Scotia than it could anywhere else." Nothing could be more true, unless that it "will be all the same a hundred years hence."

—The Pope has invented a new article of heterodoxy to match his new doctrine of orthodoxy. He has established the belief in the Immaculate Conception as a condition of Catholic communion; and he has, in a solemn allocution, denounced a refusal to subscribe to the Roman *5 per cents* an act of impiety. An Italian organ-grinder in London, one GIOVANNI FACINELLI, has imitated the lofty example thus set him. He was making a frightful din the other day, before a gentleman's house, and on being ordered away, swore at the impatient victim of his melodies as an "*eretico infernо*," an "infernal heretic." This gospel according to St. Cecilia is assuredly not the least intolerable of the many intolerable things which have been imposed on the faith of mankind, yet why should not a love of organ-grinding in the streets be a duty of religion, if piety requires us to invest in a "Papal military loan?"

—Lord NORMANBY, the pet enemy of NAPOLEON III. and GARIBALDI, in the English House of Peers, received a cheerful compliment from the *Monitore Toscano*, the leading journal of Florence. Some time since, Lord NORMANBY had the folly or impudence to charge the Tuscan Minister of War under the Provisional Government with embezzlement. The Minister, a gray-haired General, wrote to the English journals, demanding specifications of this cruel charge, or a retraction. Lord NORMANBY furnishes neither; and the Tuscan journal accordingly dismisses the case with the following curt and explicit language: "Lord NORMANBY has merely fallen into a weakness which is habitual with him. *Lord Normanby has lied!*"

— The sporting world of England have been recently occupied with the Goodwood races. The "Goodwood Stakes," which was the principal race on the 25th ult., was won by *Wallace*, Mr. TEN BROECK's American horse *Satellite* coming in second. For some time *Satellite* took the lead, but at the half distance *Wallace* passed him, and cantered in the winner by six lengths. It is somewhat strange, the London *Star* remarks, that Mr. TEN BROECK should run second in each of the two great races decided at Goodwood up to the present time. As he always backs his horses heavily and seldom hedges, the money he must have lost is something fabulous.

—Sir JOHN BOWRING, late Governor of Hong Hong and a distinguished man of letters, will, it is said, be appointed to the vacant Governorship of the Isle of Man.

## THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

### American Association for the Advancement of Science.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FINAL DAY.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1860.

THE HOMO-TRIDACTYLUS AGAIN.

The ghost of the *Kamdactylus sub-humanus* haunts the last hours of the Scientific Congress. No exorcism of parliamentary tactics—no amount of public and scientific cacchination at the odd pictures—are of any avail: the spectre will not down. Driven out to-day, the venerable, indefatigable and mildly-enthusiastic Doctor reappears to-morrow—his pockets and portfolio crammed with innumerable diagrams on which the archetypes of the great Megaskapter, Kamavora, and Cheirabousus Paradoxus are by him reconstructed from a single bone or spinous process—the bone, in turn, reconstructed from an indiscernible tracery or crack in the rock, the crack again, in its turn, being simply an objective transfer from its spiritual prototype in the doctor's cranium; the entire tridactylian series, in fact, being evolved, like the celebrated metaphysical elephant, from the depths of the subjective!

Postponed from last year to this—postponed from the early part of the present session till yesterday—then through the dreary hours of yesterday again postponed—to-day being the last day of the session, another postponement would probably throw the publication of the *homo-tridactylus* into the *paulopost futurus* of the venerable Doctor's mortal existence. So his morning he was on the *qui vive* to seize his opportunity, and exploit his man. He was early on hand at the State House, with hammer, nails and pictures, and by the time the Association met, the Senate walls were covered still thicker than they were the day before, with the outlines of the features, foot-prints and fossils of inconceivable men and monsters. The Most Ancient Man who figured yesterday, mouthless and eyeless, is to-day reinforced by another, evidently a blood relation, but more happy than the former, in being possessed of a mouth and a lug, though as yet utterly innocent of eyes! The Doctor does not venture to give us a picture of a complete *tridactyl* all at once, on any one sheet—probably from a judicious dread of possible consequences. Nevertheless, by putting together the fragments on different plates, one can form a more or less accurate notion of his ancestors a million years ago. On one plate is a head, neck, and shoulders—on another the bones of the thigh and pelvis, (having no mouth, he had, of course, no stomach or its appendages;) stick these together, (in your imagination, dear reader,) and set the whole upon that rather neatly-turned feminine ankle and foot, and the tridactylous man, woman, or hermaphrodite, is a very possible, though not a very cheerful, conception! Beside the Most Ancient himself, we are shown diagrams of the shoes (or rather mocassins) he (she, or it) wore, the stone weapons, knives, &c., he (she, or it) used; nay, we are even shown a picture of a big lump of flesh from the leg of the Cheirabousus Monstrosus which a Kamdactylus butcher had hacked off to sell or devour. "Here," says Dr. B., "is the very knife he cut it with, found close by,") and had *only got it cut off*, neither eaten nor sold, when the poor dev. was overwhelmed by some cosmical cataclysm, and neatly embedded in the Portland quarries, there to rest in peace till resurrected one million years afterwards, by Dr. A. BARRATT, A. D., 1860! (Though, on further reflection, we don't see how the mouthless monster could have eaten either flesh, fish, cheirabousus or potatoes.) In reference to the mental and moral status of the most ancient Tridactyl, I learned from the Doctor that the race was about on a level with the Australians of the present epoch. In some points, however, they were in advance of them, for the Tridactyl had a theory of real and personal property, as is evidenced by the fact that the Cheirabousus Paradoxus, which was his domestic animal, is always found buried by his side, in a well-defined patch of land. In fact, from the researches now being made it is a reasonable expectation that before long some traces of the literature, philosophy or science of the Tridactylus *Sub humanus*, may be discovered—if, indeed, sub-humanian literature may not be found on booksellers' shelves even now, and *sub*-Tridactylian science even within the bounds of the "Am. Asn. Sci."

But not only has our daring resurrectionist disentombed for us a race of men who flourished nine hundred and ninety-four thousand years before Adam wore a fig-leaf in Paradise, but he has shown us *drawings* of the fauna and flora of an epoch (the eocene,) when, according to commonly accepted geological data, life had hardly assumed rudimental forms.

One would have fancied that such discoveries—made, too, by one who, according to the formula adopted to-day, is entitled to write *Mem. Am. Asn. Sci.*, after his name—would have compelled the eager attention of the Association. But I have already shown otherwise.

It was evident this morning, from various significant signs, that Dr. BARRATT and his Tridactyl were doomed to fare as hard to-day as on other days—as hard as Dr. HARE fared last year with his *Spiritometer*.

When the Association met in general session, it was announced that as the Astronomical Expedition sent to Labrador to observe the late eclipse had just arrived in the harbor, the report of the results of the expedition would now be given by its chief, and that in the other room Dr. BARRATT would read his paper on the "Kamdactyl." Of course everybody rushed for section B. Not at all. So insensible were they, and so intense was the desire to hear the report of the Astronomers, that not a man (of the present epoch) excepting a solitary professor, who is as genial in his humor as he is eminent in science, and an adventurous reporter for the TIMES, could be seduced into the adjoining room to listen to Dr. BARRATT. On seeing the condition of things, both members of the audience precipitately adjourned themselves, and the Doctor and the dactyls faced each other in grim solitude!

About noon, Prof. ROGERS, of Boston, went into Section B, and assumed the Chair, and by this time a considerable audience had gathered, anxious to hear what Dr. BARRATT—whom they began to sympathize with as perhaps somewhat of a persecuted man—had to offer. The Doctor was cheered by the demonstration, and instantly ascended the platform and produced from various pockets a series of rolls of manuscript, each of them big enough to be the complete works of a Tridactyl eight feet high. This somewhat disconcerted the audience, but the Doctor's mild eye and voice melted them all into attention and sympathy as he began. He had not uttered more than a sentence or two, however, before the upshot of things was inevitable. He pitched, specially, into HUGH MILLER, and declared that if Mr. MILLER had only read his first paper, which he presented to the Association many years ago, and in which there was more sober sense than in anything that had been produced lately, he would not have written the romance he did about the valley of the Connecticut. Prof. HITCHCOCK was then criticized and ridiculed—after which an easy diversion was made to the *frogs with feathers!* which were contemporaneous with the Tridactyl, and the crocodiles with scales, *but with no fur!* [At this point the countenance of Prof. ROGERS was ineffable—CRUICKSHANKS could have made a fortune by duplicating it. He looked at Prof. LECONTE—then at the Tridactyl—then at the speaker—then at Dr. GREEN—then at the KAMAVORA—then at the audience—then at the Cheirabousal—then at your reporter, with a wink in his sinister optic—then he compressed his nose tightly with his handkerchief.] The speaker then seized a wooden pointer, stepped up to the east wall, and pointed to a tolerably fair drawing of a ham. "This," said he, "is a kangaroo of the eocene period. If it was now alive, it would be a very useful animal for domestic purposes. The kangaroos then traveled in companies; they were of the summer formation, and could jump seven feet. Those," said he, pointing to some mysterious marks—"those are his jumps. I now proceed with the *fossil horse!*" [By this time the audience were in convulsions of suppressed cacchination, but the Doctor went on regardless of it, describing various zoomorphic monsters, till finally the laughter became inextinguishable, and Chaos came again! ROGERS on tip-toe—audience ditto—a suppressed smile lit up even the gloomy countenance of the tridactyl. GIBBES, of South Carolina, moved that further reading be dispensed with, but the Doctor went on. ROGERS protested against the doctrine of the speaker, till between them the poor eocene explorer was fairly choked off.

But not finally. He bided his time till the Association adjourned, and on his own hook got up a meeting. He declared that since the time of GALILEO such another case of persecution in the cause of science was unknown. He said that he had shown his specimens to AGASSIZ, who expressed great surprise at them. He enlarged on this and kindred topics—but with an air of broken-hearted sadness at the treatment he had received—but the original audience, few but fit, was growing smaller by degrees and beautifully lesser, till Section B was silent and solitary as the azoic epoch.

ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION TO LABRADOR—INCIDENTS AND RESULTS.

The *coup* of the Scientific Congress was undoubtedly the arrival in Newport of the Astronomical Corps, who have been observing the solar eclipse on the line of totality on the coast of Labrador. The *Bibb*, the small Coast Survey steamer that conveyed them to the high latitudes, now lies anchored in the Bay. Prof. ALEXANDER, director of the expedition, and President BARNARD, of

session, and gave a slip to the dullness which had reigned undisturbed, save by the Cyclopean humor of Chabrabouse and the Kamavora.

As is well known, the expedition for observing the total solar eclipse of the 18th July was fitted out under the auspices of the Coast Survey, whose weighty duties Prof. BACHE directs with such dignity and success. It was with difficulty that he got the bill passed through the Senate, authorizing the equipment of a vessel. There were doubting Democratic Senators to contend with, and the pressure of Covode Committees to resist. But, thanks to his indefatigable perseverance, the bill was passed—the outfit, astronomical and gastronomical, effected, and the party left. It included Prof. Stephen Alexander, of Princeton, head of the corps; aided by President F. A. P. Barnard, of the University of Mississippi; Prof. A. W. Smith, of Annapolis; Prof. C. S. Venable, Lieut. E. D. Ashe, R. N.; Messrs. Samuel Walker, Edward Goodfellow, of the Coast Survey; Mr. Oscar M. Lieber, Mr. W. A. Henry, Mr. Duchochois, photographer, assisted by Mr. Thomas, of the Coast Survey.

They sailed from New-York on the 28th June, and reached the Labrador coast, near Cape Chacley, on Saturday, July 14, after a voyage of sixteen days. A single sad accident marred the happiness of the voyage. On the night the party left New-York, while the important task of obtaining soundings was going on (the lead-thrower being lashed, as is wont, to the outside of the wheel-house for safety,) and the thrower was whirling the lead to send it flying out in its immense parabola into the black night, and down into the deep sea, the assistant, who was standing on the wheel-house, was struck by the plummet, stunned, and reeled overboard! Boats were, of course, immediately lowered; but he could not be seen. A single wild, despairing shriek (so it was described to me by one who heard it) was borne to their ears on the night wind, and the life of one of the little party went out, in the sea!

Reaching the Labrador coast, they sailed along up it, making towards Cape Chadley, and the wildness of the scenery was described by Prof. ALEXANDER as something that needed indeed to be seen in order to be realized. "Never, in my wildest dreams," said he, "could I have conceived such a scene of desolation, such a combination of gloom and grandeur, as was presented by the Labrador coast for the last fifty miles of our voyage." Along the shores frowned an unbroken chain of mountains, seemingly as though of cast-iron, and towering to the height of 4,000 feet. Patches of snow and a sensible chill met us. There is not a spot on the shore where a loose stone *can* lie that is not covered with loose stones, and where these are not seen, the bare solid rock presents itself. Of vegetation there is none, save a few mosses and lichens, which live only by securing a footing in the slight deposits made by the washing of the rocks. To complete the picture, no animal life was visible, except a few land birds and a few ducks. Those who had it in mind to emulate Nimrod and become mighty hunters, have brought back their ammunition, the only bear visible, having been a stellar one, not pervious to bullets. Of human inhabitants there was none. There was indeed one form of vital energy that forced itself on the attention in such a way as not to be resisted—the mosquitoes, namely, which in number, size and phlebotomizing efficiency throw the Mississippi swamps into total and everlasting eclipse, according to the statement of Dr. BARNARD. He told me of a humorous sketch made by one of the party, presenting one of these creatures before the arrival of the *Bibb* and after it. The "before" lean, lank and lamentable: the "after" swelling out into more than aldermanic proportions. Indeed, so bloodthirsty were they, and so little regard had they for science, that it was almost impossible to remain still enough to take observations, so that while one of the corps was eagerly engaged on the mysteries of parallax or appulson, another had to stand guard over him and perform the still more arduous task of keeping the gallinippers at bay.

On Saturday, July 14, they reached about the point where they purposed taking up their station. Landing, the temporary encampments were arranged, others remaining on shipboard. A plentiful supply of astronomical instruments had been brought, including nine telescopes, and all the aids of chronometers and meteorologic and magnetic instruments. On Tuesday, the 17th, the first astronomical observatory Labrador has ever seen was in readiness. To-morrow morning the eclipse comes on.

The station selected was on a peninsula (at high water an *island*) in an inlet behind the mountains that wall the coast. You will look in vain, in any map, for the name of the place. It is called Aulezavik Island, and is in lat. 59° 48', lon. 4h. 16m. 53s. This determination was one of the results of the present expedition. Of what importance it is, in a geographic point of view, we shall see hereafter. This locality was not precisely on the central line of the great shadow-belt—100 miles broad at Labrador—but about four miles south of it,—another important point.

The distribution of labor had of course been previously planned. Some were to devote themselves to the delicate task of observing the time of contact; others were to note the physical phenomena, so important and so little understood. Others were to busy themselves with magnetic and meteorologic observations, while others again had charge of the exquisitively sensitive photographic paper on whose surface the phenomenon was to write its own history.

The anxiously looked-for morning of the 18th arrived. On looking from the ship they saw the rocky barrier skirted with a long belt of fog, held there under the inexorable laws of condensation! It was "beautiful as an illustration of meteorology, that sleeping bank of mist," said Prof. ALEXANDER, "but it had no rainbow above, and it seemed as though all our hopes of witnessing the august phenomenon had vanished!" Entering the little cove to their station on Aulezavik Island, however, they had the mountains on their east interposing between them and the fog-bank, which crept to the top of the frowning wall and hovered like a giant watcher over them. Here was a place to work. And it was a scene where Nature put on a mood fit to match the gloomy grandeur of a total eclipse.

The weather was clear but variable, and, they hoped auspicious to their designs. They were disappointed, as the prophetic hour wore on, nine-tenths of the horizon became obscured with clouds! This, of course, greatly interfered with many observations—especially those on the physical phenomena—which they had hoped to make.

"We arranged ourselves," said Prof. ALEXANDER, "and distributed our labors, each one to observe a specific class of phenomena, and schooled ourselves not to be awe-struck by a spectacle so magnificent. Being properly arranged, I in the centre, the photographers at my side, the minutes were called by one voice, the passing seconds by another, and when the moment of appulsion came the spring was let fly, and we caught the ragged edge of the moon just impinging on the sun's limb."

"As the eclipse advanced nothing could be more beautiful, and we did not wonder that those who knew nothing about it should be impressed with the idea that something was devouring the sun, as some savages are, or that the glorious orb was melting away. And through that little film of cloud the beautiful and lessening crescent could be looked at by the bare eye, and as it narrowed and narrowed it became a bit of ragged silver wire, all the edges of it ragged as the edges of the sharp cusp are ragged when the moon has just passed the node. Those who looked without the edge saw the ragged edge too, and it seemed to them that the glorious luminary was sinking away until it was lost: *it looked like some intensely brilliant incandescent metal exposed to intense heat, and dropping away until it was gone!* Then, oh what would we have given for no clouds."

During the total obscurity two planets were visible—Jupiter and Venus, and five stars,—among them, *Kapella*. Just before the gloomy twilight came on, one of the party, an officer of the ship, whose part in the division of the labor it was to watch if he could see the shadow come and see it go, looked around on the savage mountains. And on came the great black shadow, like some fearful cloud. He saw it approach. Three minutes passed, and he saw it fly! While the shadow was upon the observers they saw an intensely beautiful array of colors—copper, dull leaden, roseate and golden, while the cliffs were of a dark bluish green. The light, during the total eclipse, is described by Prof. ALEXANDER as being much less than the twilight at midnight in those upper latitudes.

And now the question arises as to the expedition. Was it successful? *Completely* successful in no respect, but partially successful in many respects. In one respect, however, it *was* completely successful,—in the very important matter of the determination of the time of the contacts: they got the immersion and emersion with the nicest precision. How important this is for fixing the longitudes, every intelligent reader knows. Accordingly, this observation first fixes the longitude of Labrador, which on the chart may have been at least twenty miles out of true position, and thus this determination will affect every future map, and have an important bearing on navigation and civilization.

Prominent among the objects that were to have claimed the attention of the astronomical corps were certain physical phenomena attendant on solar eclipses of an extremely interesting character, but which are still involved in very great obscurity.

And first, as to the rosy flames or luminous protuberances which have been seen by some observers, but which are still such profound mysteries. Owing to the obscuration by the clouds only one sight was caught of this phenomenon. Just as the eclipse was fairly total—just as the last little fragment was cut away—Lieut. ASHE, R. N., of Quebec, who was associated with the party, caught a view, through a rift in the clouds, of a long white blade of flame, quivering through where the sun had gone out! Notice that the flame was *white*—an important fact for the astronomers, for we do not know that it has ever before presented this appearance.

The next phenomenon is that known as "Bailly's Beads." Previous to immersion the limb of the moon sometimes exhibits an indented appearance, resembling a string of beads—a quick tremulous motion is seen, and several irregular bright spots show themselves between the cusps. This phenomenon was described by Mr. FRANCIS BAILLY in 1836, and hence the name *Bailly's Beads*. Now *this appearance was observed by the present party*. Dr. BARNARD thus described it to me: As the crescent became exceedingly thin it divided itself into a number of portions, of which the largest, as might be supposed, was in the middle. At the first breaking he counted distinctly at each end two fragments, but could not be sure, and in the interval between that and the total extinction the number of these fragments of the line of light was increased; but the duration of the phenomenon was so brief that it was impossible to determine the ultimate exact number. Almost immediately after the further rupture, the whole disappeared. *Now, it did not appear to him that these fragments were rounded like beads, or that they were equal as described by* BAILLY. But the most valuable result they obtained, regarding the phenomenon of Bailly's beads is the fact that *they were visible with a screen or colored glass, but not without it.* This is an important determination, and may go to confirm a theory, now coming to be held by many astronomers, that this appearance is purely subjective—is, in fact, all in the eye.

And nowhere to the *corona*. They did not see it; Lieut. ASHE alone caught sight of a single blush of it. "But," remarks Prof. ALEXANDER, "just because it was cloudy, perhaps, that observation is valuable, and, although we lost the spectacle which we would have given so much to see, yet the conjunction of circumstances may itself have been important, and may tell after the manner of the *experimentum crucis*, though here there is no experiment, but a careful observation."

"But we did not lose the corona quite, for I arranged, through the assistance of Mr. Venable, some things to be looked after by the seamen themselves. They were instructed what to look for, and I received from an intelligent quartermaster, whom I closely cross questioned afterward, such a distinct account of how he and some of the sailors saw the corona along the black moon, and how it looked, and how it trembled, and the rays projected here and there; the description was as if the man had seen, somehow, some astronomical book, and jotted down the details, for the description was so natural and so precise I began to have great hope that we had it, and that sheet of blue paper (pointing to a drawing of the corona on the wall) which I had brought with me from Princeton, I took out, and took the white material and made it to look as near as I could to what he told me. 'No, it is not right there,' he said, 'there is another beam.' 'O, this is all right here, but there—I rather think there was another beam.' Then I made it and said, 'Take it to your associates and see what they say,' and he took it and came back and said, 'They say that is exactly what they saw.' [Applause.] That is exactly the corona, just that ray that shoots out here, and there he has got it a little narrower on one side—just where he ought to have it narrower, for we were a little south of the centre. I say it is a reliable drawing.

A few additional points, only incidentally connected with the astronomical observation, may be of sufficient importance to warrant mention. The magnetic disturbance was extreme, and the entire progress of the eclipse was visible in the variations of the needle. During the course of the Expedition no less than fifteen auroras were seen, a number of them being very lasting, but not very dense. A curious phenomenon was seen by one of the party. On the side of the moon, close to the edge of the sun, there was a bluish light projected on the sun. The eye saw it, was satisfied it was there, and reported it. "And then," said the narrator, "we opened the photographic plate, and that phenomenon, supposed to be an optical illusion in 1836—the photograph remembered it, and put it down, and said: 'It is not seen, just because you have imperfect eyes, but *there's something there!*'"

Such are some of the more interesting and important results of this Scientific Expedition, as told by the lips of the observers. Taking all the circumstances into account, we may perhaps agree with the head of the Expedition in a remark which drew prolonged applause from the entire Scientific Convention: "I consider that any two of them put together ought to justify, all the preparation and all the inconvenience, and all the trial of mind, and all the expense, and all the care we have had!"

FINALE.

The communications from the Astronomical party being concluded, the retiring President, Prof. ALEXANDER, delivered his address.

A variety of committees, appointed at previous meetings of the Association—such as those on Fish-Breeding, on American Ethnology, etc., etc., were then dissolved.

A series of gratulatory resolutions—in linked sweetness long drawn out—were then passed: to the Legislature, to the Mayor and Corporation, to the railroads and steamboats giving free return tickets, to the military, to the citizens for their hospitality, etc., etc.,—the latter it may be supposed in a strictly Pickwickian sense, as otherwise it would be cruel.

The question of a convenient abbreviation for the phrase American Association for the Advancement of Science was then brought up, and "Am. Ass'n. Sci." adopted as their strange device—and the Congress dissolved.

And BARRAS—the heroic eocene resurrectionist—*pauvre* BARRAS—

Qui ne fut rien
Pas même Academicien?

I left him alone in Section B, where I have no doubt he still is, looking mildly defiant amid the Kamdactyle, Kamavora and Cheirabousas.

# GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**Military Affairs—Decision on the Paraguay Claims—The Prince of Wales to Visit Fortress Monroe—The Treasury, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 10.

It is understood here that Capt. SAMUEL JONES, of the First Artillery, will be appointed Commandant at West Point.

Capt. H. F. CLARKE, of the Subsistence Department, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, assigned temporarily to duty in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence in this city.

Lieut. HALE, of the First Cavalry, is to join his company at Fort Moultrie, S. C.

Lieut. JOHN TIPTON, of the Third Artillery, will be relieved from duty at Fort Columbus in time to enable him to proceed and join his company by the steamer of the 11th proximo.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. LOWE, Adjutant of the Second Cavalry, is extended two months.

The decision in the case of the Paraguay claimants will be ready for delivery on Monday next.

Gen. WHITFIELD, of KANSAS, who has lately become a Texas planter, is here arranging his accounts as Register of the United States Land Office, preparatory to resigning his office.

An invitation will be extended by the President to the Prince of Wales, when he reaches here, to visit Fortress Monroe, it being the largest military work in the New World.

It is understood that Capt. BENHAM will commence operations on the Washington Aqueduct on Wednesday next. Several thousand laborers are anxiously expecting employment. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 10.

The report of the resignation of Mr. CASS as Secretary of State, has no official foundation, but it is predicated, on the fact that his health has been failing for some months past.

The amount of Government money on deposit is $5,081,000, of which $3,272,000 is subject to draft. The receipts for the last week were 1,810,000, but owing to the payment of drafts to the extent of over $2,500,000, the sum now on hand is less by $405,000 than it was the preceding week. Drafts have been issued for the payment of $2,215,000, thus leaving a net balance of $1,670,000.

Capt. SIMS will leave to-morrow with a detachment of 50 marines for the steamship *Susquehanna*. The officers of the vessel have been ordered to report on the 15th.

**The Southern Excursion Party at Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Southern Excursion Party arrived according to previous announcement at 10 o'clock. The depôt was thronged with people, assembled to witness the reception. The Mayor welcomed the visitors in a brief speech. Judge CLAYTON, of Mississippi, responded on the part of his Southern friends at considerable length, in which, after returning thanks for the courtesy extended to them, he reviewed the relative position of the two sections of the country toward each other, their mutual dependence, and expressed the hope that brotherly feelings should at all times characterise their intercourse. At 7½ o'clock the greater portion of the company embarked on the *Western Metropolis* for Cleveland, whence they will proceed to Chicago by railroad, and then home.

**Missouri Election.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 10.

By the official vote of the county, the Democrats have elected the following officers: A. C. Bernondy, Recorder, by 2,567 over Kempe, Independent, and 5,175 over Nelson, Republican. Chas. Rodermman, reelected Jailor by 2,182 over Blakely, Republican. Peter Neglan, reelected Marshal by 278; C. L. Boisleniere by 130.

The vote for Governor is: H. Jackson, 270; Gardenhire, 3,215; C. F. Jackson, 9,764; and Orr, 12,457. The Republicans figure Rollins' majority in the Second District at 500. The returns from the counties come in slowly, not half being heard from yet.

**Kentucky Election.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 10.

Sixty-four counties, mostly complete, give COMBS a majority of 25,296.

**Ohio Politics.**

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Republican Convention met yesterday and nominated a full county ticket. Judge OLIVER M. SPENCER was nominated for Congress from the First District, and Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY from the Second District.

**State Politics.**

BATAVIA, Friday, Aug. 10.

A. D. SMITH, of PERRY, was yesterday elected delegate to the State Convention for Wyoming County.

**Affray at Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, Friday, Aug. 10.

Last night about 10 o'clock two negroes entered the saloon of WM. PICKERSELL, on Seneca-street, and becoming troublesome PICKERSELL attempted to eject him, when one of the negroes drew a large knife and made several lunges, which took effect on WM. SAXON, a white man, who was just then passing out of the door. SAXON ran a little way and fell dead. The negroes fled, but were subsequently arrested.

**Town of Salisbury, Md., nearly Destroyed by Fire.**

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 10.

The town of Salisbury, Somerset County, was nearly consumed by fire on Wednesday, the 8th inst. Over forty dwelling-houses, stores, etc., were destroyed. The town is represented as almost in complete ruins. The Episcopal Church, one of the oldest in the State, was destroyed, notwithstanding great efforts were made to save it. The conflagration swept away the stores of Messrs. RYDER and TOADVINE, WM. BURKHEAD, C. F. DASHIELL, and BUSH'S Hotel. Several other stores and their contents were partially destroyed. A large amount of personal property, goods, etc., were saved though the aggregate loss is very great. Most of the sufferers are insured in the Mutual Insurance Company of Delaware. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is suspected to have been the work of an incendiary.

**Fire at Hamilton, C. W.**

HAMILTON, C. W., Friday, Aug. 10.

J. M. WILLIAMS & Co.'s kerosene oil works were burned last night. This is the second time they have been destroyed this Summer.

**The Cincinnati Embezzlement Case.**

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 10.

In the Cincinnati Eembezzlement case, to-day, upon the arrival of witnesses from Cincinnati and New-York, the Magistrate decided that the case did not come under the Ashburton Extradition Treaty, and discharged MONTAGUE. The money, amounting to $25,000, was delivered to the Cincinnati Detective.

**Anniversary of the Battle of Bennington.**

OGDENSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, Vt., will be celebrated at Bennington on the 16th inst. ROSCOE W. JUDSON, Esq., of Ogdensburgh, will deliver the address.

**The Zouaves.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Chicago Zouaves arrived this evening, and were received by the National Guard. They will drill in Washington Theatre to-morrow, and leave for Springfield on Monday.

**J. Buchanan Cross, the Forger, Recaptured.**

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 10.

CROSS, the noted forger, who escaped Saturday on his way to the Court to receive his sentence, was recaptured at midnight by the officers he escaped from.

**The Canada Outward Bound.**

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, in going out of this harbor last night got ashore. She will not sail until to-night—possibly to-morrow—for Liverpool.

**Non-Arrival of the Adriatic.**

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Aug. 10.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Adriatic*, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 31st ult. Weather foggy; wind light, from the south.

**Cholera, Cholic, Wind, Spasm.**

These affections are becoming alarmingly frequent. But we have the security and relief near. Four or six of BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be swallowed, and repeated if required.

This course will give ease, and we shall come out of the conflict, our health improved, and blood purified.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st. and No. 4 Union square, and by all dealers. Price 25 cents, with directions.

**Gas Fixtures.**

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

**Iron Work for Buildings.**—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st., 2d-av. and 20th-st., New-York.

**Grover & Baker's Celebrated**
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Reader, peruse the following statement, and then judge of its facts for yourself:**

Abram Cole, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a well-known citizen there, had suffered from Dyspepsia for some years, without permanent relief, until he tried AYER'S PILLS, which, taken according to the directions for this complaint, restored him to health in a few weeks. After an interval of some months, he has had no return of his complaint.

Geo. W. Cross, of Harmony, Texas, had an eruption on his neck, shoulders, back and legs, which covered about one-third of his body. It kept the parts affected covered with a scab, and being often a raw sore, was, of course, very troublesome and distressing. It so much impaired his health as to unfit him for business, and kept him in constant suffering. All medical aid failed him until he took AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA, which cured him. It left his skin with some scars from the ulceration, but it is otherwise as clear as an infant's.

John B. Shook, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Richmond, Va., took a cold, which settled on his lungs. A severe pain set in on the left side, with a bad cough, which was soon followed by the unmistakable symptoms of consumption. When reduced very low, he commenced taking AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon stopped the cough, and completely cured him.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

**Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and** Blood Renovator is, without doubt the best tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are suffering from General Debility we would recommend its use, for which it is pleasant to the taste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the Blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial none will be for a day without it. Depôt, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists.

**Manufacturers of Clothing from all parts** of the Union are invited to inspect our choice assortment of Novelties and full supply of Staple Goods for men's wear.

SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD,
Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Park-place,
Successors to Wilson G. Hunt & Co.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Hypophosphites.**—Dr. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY for Consumption, Debility, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. Treatise and Circulars gratis. Sold at $1 and $2 per bottle by all respectable druggists, and at the sole General Depôt, by J. WINCHESTER,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

**Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical** Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a lady in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneecaps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

**Fancy Cutlery, embracing a large variety** of sportsmen's pen and pocket-knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & E. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House, Broadway.

**Empire Spring Water**
Sold at F. V. RUSHTON'S,
No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.

**The Stereoscopic Emporium.**
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**If your Hair is Gray or Falling Off, use**
BALLARD'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE
AND HAIR FASTENER.
For sale or applied at No. 494 Broadway.

**Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest** article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

**Shirts.**—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. MILLIOR & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

**Ladies, don't go in the Country** without a good supply of Boots and Shoes, India-Rubbers, &c., for yourselves and children. Call at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

**Dr. T. Briggs' Corn Eradicator Cures Corns** and Bunions. It is safe and effectual. Give it a trial. Sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., F. C. Wells & Co., A. B. Sands & Co., New-York, and by druggists everywhere.

## DIED.

FINCH.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 9, ISABELLA N., wife of Myra Finch, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Michael Radie, No. 316 Washington-st., without further invitation.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, CAROLINE, infant daughter of Wm. H., and the late Caroline Halsey, aged 4 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, at No. 42 East 20th st.

CALDWELL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, of diphtheria, MAYE F., youngest child of William and Elizabeth G. Caldwell, aged 4 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Funeral service at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, at No. 20 West 16th st. Her remains will be taken to Hudson for interment.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, JOHN HARRIS, only son of John and Eliza Marett, aged 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 330 Pearl-st., without further notice.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 10, suddenly, WM. SCOTT JARVIS, son of W. S. and Matilda Jarvis, aged 5 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

LATHROP.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, MARY A., wife of Charles G. Lathrop, in her 36th year.

Notice of the funeral in the evening papers.

VAN NEST.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, Mrs. DEBORAH VAN NEST, aged 91 years.

Her funeral will take place, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. Pham, No. 4 Varick place, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 9, after a long illness, MARY ROSANNA, oldest daughter of Michael and Mary Duncan, aged 20 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Peter H. and Bernard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 160 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

FLEMING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 9, ALEXANDER, infant son of George T. and Jessie G. Fleming.

BRADSHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 4, at her residence, PRISCILLA M. BRADSHAW, aged 69 years, relict of the late John Bradshaw, of New-York.

CURTIS.—At Carthage Landing, Dutchess County, on Friday morning, Aug. 10, DANIEL CURTIS, aged 51 years, of the firm of Daniel Curtis & Dyckman, of this City.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother in law, John M. Hurd, Esq., in Carrol-st., Brooklyn, north side of street, between Clinton and Henry. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GILLMAN.—At Bordentown, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 10, JOSEPH F. GILLMAN, of New-York City.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, at 10½ o'clock, in the 2d st. M. E. Church. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

GERRITSEN.—At Gravesend, Kings County, N. Y., MARY ANN GERRITSEN, youngest daughter of Simon C. and C. Gerritsen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HEDGES.—At East Hampton, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 8, of injuries received by being thrown from his carriage, TIMOTHY HEDGES, Esq., of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

His funeral will be attended on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 30 West 36th-st., without further invitation.

CAULDWELL.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 8, JOSEPH CAULDWELL.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Stamford, on Saturday morning, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. New-Haven cars leave 27th st depôt at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Stamford at 3:33 P. M.

NEILL.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at his residence, Rev. WILLIAM NEILL, D. D., aged 81 years.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, Aug. 13, at 12 o'clock, in the Sixth Presbyterian Church. The friends of the family, and clergymen of all denominations, are particularly invited to attend.

HODGES.—At Rutland, Vt., on Thursday, Aug. 9, Hon. GEORGE T. HODGES, in the 72d year of his age.

TIBBS.—At Orange, N. J., WILLIAM M. TIBBS, aged 29 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his father-in-law, John Mackenzie, No. 3 Pitt st., corner of Grand-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday, 12th inst.

HEAL.—At Tappan, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 9, SAMUEL W. HEAL, son of S. M. and Augusta C. Heal, aged 9 months and 2 days.

RIPLEY.—In Cherry Valley, on Monday, July 30, Mrs. ESTHER RIPLEY, wife of the late Horace Ripley, Esq., aged 82 years.

It is like the crumbling and fall of some antique memorial pile when one, whose life is a part of the history of a community, passes away. It is one more living inscription erased, which had for years told the story of past generations, linking them also to the present age. The history of Mrs. Esther Ripley, daughter of Col. Samuel Clyde, is thus the history of Cherry Valley, and all who love that history will mourn her loss. Reduced when nine months old from the destruction that came upon her native village, and bearing this her long life, traces of the sufferings endured by the pioneer inhabitants. She lived to see the village rise again; to see the Church twice reorganized and in having connected herself with that Church, she lived to show through a long life of patient suffering that power of Christian faith and fortitude which made her ancestors and ours both brave and strong. Her life is but the record of her faith in Christ, and now in a good old age she is taken home, like the well-ripened fruit gathered in its season. Her death is the breaking of another link that connected us with the past; but it is to those who have loved and revered her, an added link in the chain that draws us towards an immortality glorious and sure.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,**
**OF THE LEGALIZED**
**LOTTERIES,**
**WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS**
**of the**
**DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**
**AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.**

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class No. 379, Aug. 10, 1860.*

44, 20, 67, 9, 55, 27, 33, 73, 8, 21, 63, 47, 29, 22.

*Class No. 380, Aug. 10, 1860.*

67, 31, 13, 63, 61, 65, 15, 70, 38, 59, 29, 41, 34.

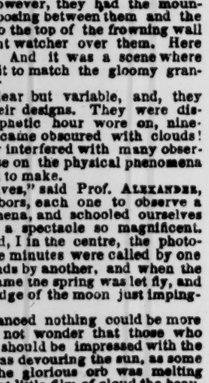
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 10, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

**PERFECT FITTING**



**WARD, FROM LONDON,**

**NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.**

**UP STAIRS.**

**RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**

Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $3.

**MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,**

With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

**ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.**

F. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per y'd | $4 35 |
| 7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard | 3 50 |
| Making and cutting | 6 00 |
| Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents | 1 50 |
| Profit | 3 00 |
| Total | $18 35 |

**SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.**

☞ Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

**ADVERTISING AGENCY**
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.

N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.

Reference—RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., publishers of this paper.

**STONE PRESERVE JARS.**

Green's English Patent self-sealing, without wax or rubber. The most durable and perfect article in use. For sale by

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

**ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.**

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bed-room Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices. Interior Decorations, Pier Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

**$40 PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. $40**

FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID AND NOISELESS. Under Patents of HOWE, GROVER & BAKER, &c.
Office—VERSON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted every where.

**ELECTRIC WEATHER INDICATORS.**

Manufactured by LEE & CO., Newark, N. J.
Samples mailed free, on receipt of 50 cents.

**HECKER'S FARINA JELLY,** A DELICIOUS dessert, and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near Hest Broadway.

**FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALLED AND UNEXPENSIVE!**—Price only $10. Depôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. 3,207 Post-office, New-York City. F. & R. FRENCH.

**THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR** Cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, cramps and Summer complaints, so prevalent at this season of the year, is DR. GIDDINGS' Vegetable Remedy, No. 201 Greenwich-st., New-York.

**TO LITHOGRAPHERS, &c.**—FOR SALE, ENTIRELY, a complete file of the Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Semi-Weekly TIMES. Address C. B. T., Box No. 159, this office.

**NEW BOOKS.**

READY ON WEDNESDAY NEXT:

THE

**EBONY IDOL.**

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

**HARPER & BROTHERS,**
**FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,**
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

ROSA; OR, THE PARISIAN GIRL.
From the French of Madame DE PRESSENSE
By Mrs. J. C. FLETCHER.
With Frontispiece by J. MCLENAN.
16mo, Muslin, 60 cents.

ROSA; OR, THE PARISIAN GIRL, is to Americans a new and a true view of French life among a class to whom the endearing word *foyer*, home, is not a stranger. Our original ideas of domestic life in France have been too often obtained either from hurried visits to Paris, where all that is external is eminently artificial, or from a glance at the peasantry as the traveler was whirled from Calais or Boulogne to Paris, and from Paris to Marseilles, *en route* for Italy. Our derived ideas of the French *home* have been in most cases from the very quest

## INSTRUCTION.

**MADAME LE DUCS FRENCH, SPANISH** and English Day School for young ladies, will re-open at No. 469 West 23d-st., Sept. 15. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

**MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT**

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 14. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 18th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person

**MRS. WILLIAMS'**
**FRENCH AND ENGLISH**
**DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,**
No. 26 West 30th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

**MISS HAVENS**

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 240 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the book stores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph No. 683 Broadway, and also of N. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; provisions to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.**

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of a superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

**SING SING**
**FEMALE SEMINARY,**
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood, and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

**MRS. AND MISS STEERS**

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 54 West 14th-st., will open Sept. 20. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 14th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 8 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

**PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,**

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof James R. Lowell.

**MADAME F. REICHARD'S**

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

For circulars, &c., apply as above.

**FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.**

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

**FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE**

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. ROBERTS,
Flushing, L. I.

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—FIFTH-Av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 12. The institute stages will convey pupils to and from school from the principal ferries and distant sections of the City.

Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal.

Applications for admiss on or for circulars made personally or by letter at the Institute.

All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal, No. 437 5th av.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

**BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE**—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York. A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., or at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

**YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL**—STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Fall Term opens September 24th, and continues thirteen weeks. Terms $250 per year, including board and tuition in English branches, instruction in vocal music and drawing. No extra charge except for music, modern languages, Latin and oil painting. For circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York, or to Mrs. AIKEN, Principal.

**A LADY, RESIDING NOT FAR FROM** New-York, receives into her family little girls, as young as six years, whom she educates thoroughly in English, the modern languages and music. The children are constantly under her personal care, and every attention is given to the preservation of health, and the formation of pleasant manners. For particulars, address A. L. B Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

**MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE** applications from young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking private lessons in any branch of study, connected in with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c., or from young ladies preparing to teach; none received without satisfactory references. Address, for the present, Mrs. E., SAUGERTIES, New-York.

**$260** PER ANNUM.—FREEHOLD INSTItute, a Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, N. J., in session throughout the Summer. Circulars at the Store of Mr. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, New York, or of Messrs. Baldwin, Sexton & Co., No. 11 Maiden-lane. Principals, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.; CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.

**AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADway.**—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References: Faculties of Dartmouth and Amherst Colleges, Wm. Hall & Son. Wanted immediately, superior teachers of music, vocal and instrumental, also Music and French. Salaries, $300 to $600 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**MONTICELLO ACADEMY**—MONTICELLO, Sullivan CO., N. Y.—Rev. J. H. NORTHROP, Principal. Year commences Sept. 19; continues forty-two weeks. Board, including furnished room, fuel and lights, $125. Tuition in all departments, moderate. No extra incidental charges ever made. For particulars, send for a circular.

**$250** PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBKE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING,** ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEER, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial institution in New York. Gentlemen can become elegant business penmen and practical book-keepers in a short time. Two $5 seats for writing vacant. Private rooms $15.

**MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENG-**lish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 19. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

**MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.**—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

**MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S** CLASSICAL and Commercial French Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. New pupils received at any time previous, without extra charge.

**ARMENIA SEMINARY**—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

**$32 50** PER QUARTER. | CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (180th session.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

**WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.**—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

**THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND** Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

**LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR** Ladies, at New Rochelle. Fall term, Sixteenth Session, opens the 1st Sept. Cards of terms at 430 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or of the Principal.

**NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG** Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

**MISS SALLOW WILL REOPEN HER** School for young ladies, at No. 24 East 23d st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

**TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.**—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A.M., Principal.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE FIRM OF G. D. DAVIS & CO. in this city is dissolved by limitation. MILO PRATT is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and sign its name in liquidation.

G. D. DAVIS,
M. PRATT.

New-York, July 15, 1859.

**REMOVAL.**—The undersigned will continue the manufacturing of Skirts Wire of the late firm of G. D. Davis & Co., at his new factory No. 1,360 Broadway, corner 37th-st., with office No. 342 Broadway.

A continuance of the favors heretofore shown the late firm is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to.

M. PRATT.

New-York, July 15, 1859.

## MUSICAL.

**A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.**

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 431 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**STEINWAY & SONS'**
GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the *judges* were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh stronger and much better prolonged than that realised in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the *first* in the country. In *durability, strength* and *delicacy of tone* and touch they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his *personal* attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee *superior* excellence and reliability in every respect.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

**BANJO TAUGHT**
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No 206 *Times* Office.

**STEINWAY & SONS GOLD MEDAL**
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.**

First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.

J. M PELTON, Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

**PIANOS—PIANOS.**
HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME OVERSTRUNG BASS
PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 59 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

**LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY.** Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over strung, full iron framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE** ORGANS—new and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS' Agent.
No. 333 Broadway.

**25 PIANO-FORTES AND 1 MELODEON** to let at $3, $3 50 and $4 a month, or for sale at $30, $75 and $125; each a new pearl keyed pianos for sale or to let cheap. Music taught and pianos tuned by M. DUMSDAY, No. 300 Grand-st.

**ACCORDEONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS,** Guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 349 Broadway.

**ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG** Piano frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

**BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND** Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

**A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO.** 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

## TEACHERS.

**AS GOVERNESS.**—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess in a family, or as visiting music teacher in a country village; is competent to teach the usual English branches and music, also the rudiments of French if desired; no objection to the South or West; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

**A LADY OF SOME YEARS' EXPERIENCE** in teaching is desirous of forming an engagement as resident or visiting governess in a private family, to instruct in the English branches and music; she has no objection to go South or West; would exchange for the education of children who may have lost their mother, or would like to secure some pupils for Music for the coming Winter; the best of references given and required. Address, for one week, Box No. 1,486 New-York Post-office.

**AS GOVERNESS.**—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess; she is fully competent to instruct in the English branches, French, music, and drawing; would have no objection to go South. Address H. G., No. 79 West 38th-st.

**A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM** a Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in an agreeable family, or in some public institution; is well qualified in the ornamental branches, French and Music. Address L. C. M., Hanover, N. H.

**A LADY, EDUCATED AT MT. HOLYOKE** Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as an assistant in a school, or as a governess in a family. Instruction given in the English branches, French and Music. Address L. C. M., Hanover, N. H.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**STOP THE THIEF!**—$100 REWARD.—STOLEN on Saturday night, July 23, ult., from near White House, N. J., A LIGHT BAY MARE, 14 hands 3 inches high, 11 years old, round built, fore-feet turning a little in, slim neck, small head, narrow between the eyes, mane and tail of a reddish dage; when teased will appear very cross, gritting her teeth, and a very good traveler. Also, A1 BUGGY WAGON, blue head-lining at the top, with a white horse painted on each side of the body, and silver-plated harness, with common and Dutch collar; the harness were heavy. The taief is about 30 years old 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built, full face, with heavy whiskers, weighing about 175 pounds. The above reward will be paid for the property and thief, or $75 for the thief on conviction, or $50 for recovery of the property. SAM'L CONSETT,
President of Vigilant Society of Readington, N. J.

**LOST.**—A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE HAving been lost, that bore date Oct. 24, 1859, made by Freeman Wood to the order of William J. Wood, for the sum of Thirty-two Hundred Dollars, ($3 200,) payable three years from date, and endorsed by said payee, all persons are hereby forbid from negotiating the same, the payment thereof having been stopped.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1859. CHAS. JOHNSON, No. 174 7th-av.

**LOST**—ON MONDAY EVENING, IN A THIRDLav. car, or in the parquette of Wallack's Theatre, a PORTE MONNAIE, containing a small sum of money and a latch-key. The porte-monnaie is valued as a gift. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the book store of LEGGAT BROTHERS, in Fulton-st., five doors east of Broadway.

**LOST**—ON THURSDAY EVENING, OR BOARD of a Jersey City ferry boat, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, an old lady's SATCHEL, containing gold specks ear-trumpet and port-monnaie. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 25 West 13th-st. R. D. BRINCKERHOFF, New-York City.

**LOST**—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BEtween No. 3 West 16th-st and the corner of 21st-st., on 5th-av., a STEEL CLASP attached to a black velvet band. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 3 West 16th-st.

**THE BEST THING YET! NO CURE, NO** Pay!—KILLAM'S MAGIC INSECT POWDER, for the speedy extermination of cockroaches Croton bugs, ants, flies, moths, &c. Warrant of a certain remedy! Retail price only 25 cents per box; a liberal discount to those who buy at wholesale to sell again. Sold by all first-class druggists, apothecaries, grocers, &c., in the Atlantic States, California, Canada, the West India Islands, Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the East Indies. Orders promptly executed by express or otherwise, as applied. Depot 20 Platt-st., New-York.
JOHN E. KILLAM, Proprietor's Agent.
No. 71 Cedar-st., New-York.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING**—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements; dinner 6; references exchanged. Apply at No. 73 5th-av.

**BOARDING.**—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained on the second floor of a modern house, with board in a small family. Apply a No. 43 West 19th-st.

**BOARDING.**—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished may be had, with board, at No. 94 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in the brown-stone English-basement house No. 26 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st ferries. Also a single room, with grate and closet. Terms moderate to desirable parties. Unexceptionable references given and required.

**20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET** has recently changed proprietors, and has been thoroughly refitted and furnished; small families and single gentlemen can now secure pleasant rooms for the Winter by immediate application, where they can enjoy home comforts in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Table good, and private to those who wish it. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

**A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE** are desirous of procuring permanent board in Brooklyn with a respectable private family, or where there are but few boarders taken. Terms must be moderate. Reference required and given. Address A. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

**A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND** back parlor to let, either together or separately to a lady and gentleman, or one or several single gentlemen, with or without board; all modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 26 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

**A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE** gentleman, can procure board in a private family, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Call at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn Heights.

**A PLEASANT PARLOR TO LET, WITH** board, in a private family, in Brooklyn. House pleasantly situated, near the ferries. Address G. F. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—MAPO COTTAGE, LONG Branch.—This house is now open for the season, where good board and fine airy rooms can be obtained on moderate terms; fishing, bathing, &c. For particulars, apply on the premises, on the main road between the village and the beach, or No. 75 Hammond-st., New-York.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, or a few single persons, desiring private board, can have the best accommodations, at a moderate charge, in one of the most pleasant and healthy locations at New-Rochelle. Address H. C. G., Box No. 3,478 Post office, New York.

**GOOD SUMMER BOARD CAN BE OB**tained at Mrs. MARY B. WRIGHT'S & SON, Oyster Bay, L. I., on reasonable terms, within 40 miles of the City.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.**—Two rooms with a splendid view of the Hudson, can be had by a family of four persons. Apply at No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 21.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,**
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

**MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER,** Shrewsbury, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

**NOSTRAND HOUSE**—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James' slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

**SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.**—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad depot, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

**MANCHESTER HOTEL**—MANCHESTER, VT. —CHARLES F ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

**THE EQUINOX HOUSE**—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

## HOTELS.

**MANSION HOUSE**—NO. 48 FRANKLIN ST., four doors west of Taylor's Saloon. An excellent Free Lunch prepared daily, at 11 A. M. Free library open to all. House supplied with ales and wines by G. R. Mendum Esq., of Cedar-st. All ales drawn from the wood—Philadelphia style.

**SMITHSONIAN HOUSE**—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New York—conducted on the European plan. The attention of travelers is directed to this Hotel, which is now in thorough order, having a new bar, restaurant and billiard-room, open also to the neighborhood, and having all the appointments of the best hotels. S. S. MEAD.

**HOTEL FOR SALE.**—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, kept on the European plan, doing a good business. A satisfactory reason given for selling. For terms and full particulars apply to or address D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 329 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.**—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 30 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built on the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**HOUSES AND STORES FOR SALE OR** TO LET.—The three-story white marble house No. 183 West 23d st.; the three-story house No. 276 East 10th-st.; the two-story and attic house No 173 McDougal-st., near Washington-square; the two five-story storage stores Nos 4 and 6 Stone st. Apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 McDougal st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences with fine views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR No. 30 Pine st.

**THE OWNER OF SEVERAL TWO-STORY** brick dwellings, desirably located in Brooklyn and store property in New-York, would exchange for 50 per cent. cash and trade, and 50 per cent. may remain. Address HOUSTON, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOK-**LYN.—A neat three-story marble-front dwelling, containing all the modern improvements, to rent; is fully furnished; the furniture will be sold at a great bargain; was made to order in March last. Possession given at once. Apply to Mr. LANE, No. 48 Park place, New-York.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET**—IN 23D-ST., near Madison-av., from Sept. 1 to 1st May next. The house is first-class and will be let only to a responsible party. For full particulars and permit to see the premises, address, with reference, K. L. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT**—NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**PATENT EXCELSIOR**
DOOR SPRING HINGES.

The best invention for closing doors effectually and without violence. Invaluable for all public offices, ferry and railroad waiting-rooms, railroad cars, steamboats, hotels, nurseries and sick rooms

For sale at the following places in New-York:
Messrs. Many, Baldwin & Many, No. 49 John st.
Messrs. Wm N. Seymour & Co., 4 Chatham-square.
Messrs. Nathusius & Kugler, No 10 Division-st.
Messrs. Patterson Bros., No. 27 Park-row.
Messrs. Charles H McIntyre, No. 304 Hudson st.
For sale in Philadelphia at the stores of
Messrs Field & Hardie, Market st.
Messrs. James Leslie, Jr., Market-st.
Messrs. Benjamin Richardson, South 2d-st.
For sale in Boston by
Messrs. Andrew J. Wilkinson & Co., No. 2 Washington-st., and at the leading hardware stores generally.

The spring hinges can be seen in operation at Mr. A. Mataran's Hotel, No. 21 Beekman-st.

The trade only supplied by
Sole manufacturers } LALANCE & GROSJEAN,
under the patent right. } No 76 Beekman st.
New-York.

**121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.**

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, HALF ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON & WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE NAILS—PEW "EBB" and SPIKES,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYP XIX and M BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

**NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.**
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM.
Removed to No 594 Broadway, New-York,
*Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.*
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

**WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND** well did assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Organettes, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments to Violins, Flutes, &c., and Castanets, Flutes, Organ Organs, Peculiar American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers.
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden lane, N. Y.

## TO LET.

**TO LET.**

THREE STORY BASEMENT AND ATTIC BRICK HOUSE, No. 16 Lamartine-place, in complete order. Rent $800 a year.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE FRONT in 46th-st., between 5th & 6th avs.; gas-fixtures and all the improvements. Rent this year at the rate of $750.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE FRONT in 46th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Rent $600 a year.

THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE FRONT in 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rent $450 a year.

TWO ELEGANT BROWN-STONE FRONT STORES in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., 26x50. Rent for store and basement, $550 a year.

A few first-class floors, suitable for small genteel families.

Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 776 6th-av., between 46th and 46th sts.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR** LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. G. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that to the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be raised from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 213 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop dwelling-house No. 269 Greene st., between Clinton and Waverley places, in complete order and can be delivered to one at present occupied adjoining house, No. 261, like No. 269, can be had, making a large private boarding-house or hotel garni. The above are conveniently located near Broadway and the New-York Hotel. Price $1,250 per annum for each house. For cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, or to Mr. TUCKERMAN, No. 106 Washington-st.

**TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.**—THE UPper part of building No. 450 Water-st., second, third and fourth floors, with light, steam power well lighted front and rear; convenient and well-adapted to light manufacturing business, will be let on reasonable terms to a suitable tenant. Apply to C. & S. POILLON, No. 294 South st.

**TO LET WITH STEAM POWER**—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts, being 153 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILLIAM HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

**OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.**—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 80 f. et, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**TO LET**—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 269 West 20th st., directly opposite the grounds of the Episcopal Seminary. The locality is quiet, well shaded, and highly desirable. Apply to NASON & DODGE, No. 61 Beekman-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE.**—A LARGE FOUR-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone front house, in 14th st., near Union-square. The house has been recently painted and papered, and is in perfect order. E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 East 14th st., Union-square.

**OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.**—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge

**LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER,** at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

**STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE** Works, foot of East 34th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON LONG** ISLAND SOUND.—For sale on Long Island Sound, at Westport, on the New-Haven Railroad, and about two hours from New-York a very complete and desirable place. The property consists of about 75 acres, much of it which is choice and under high cultivation, located on the salt water, will find this a rare opportunity. The property has nearly a mile of frontage on the water with a good dock. The house is nearly new and modern, with the modern improvements, except gas. There is a large vinery near the dwelling, producing abundantly most choice varieties of foreign grapes. The lawn is large and beautiful and running to the water. The private drive over a Macadam road is about one mile from the public road. There are several villa sites on the high ground near the mansion, each having views for thirty or forty miles of the Sound and Long Island. The property can be purchased for $20,000. The yachting, gunning and fishing on and adjacent to the premises are unsurpassed.

For further particulars and permits to view the place, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruit required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible to one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

**FOR SALE**—220 ACRES OF LAND, WITHIN 30 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good accommodations for farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity. Any time to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—AT HYDE PARK, DU

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

OF THE LOVELY LAND,

BEING THE PROPER KNOWN AS UNION HILL, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY, SITUATED ABOUT 2¼ MILES FROM HOBOKEN AND WEEHAWKEN, AND OPPOSITE 42D STREET FERRY AT NEW-YORK.

This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ellery on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank Road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken ferry, and also on the line of the chartered horse Railroad about to be made, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality, and the continued improvements being made cannot fail to enhance greatly its value.

Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEDES, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEDES & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gray mare, 7 years old, Messenger and Hambletonian stock; can trot certain in 2:50 to wagon; has never been trained; is kind in all harness, and a beautiful saddle horse. Also, harness and light-top wagon. City built, nets, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of John B. Farmer, Administrator, Southold, N. J.

Also, belonging to the above, one trotting sulky; also two blankets.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SEWING MACHINES—On MONDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising six sewing machines, Weed patent. These machines are considered the best in the market for family or manufacturing purposes, in perfect order, with the maker's unexpired guarantee of 10 months. J. H. WHITNEY & CO., Mortgagees.

JOHN T. HUMBERFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st. near 6th-av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, viz.: piano-forte, parlor suites, paintings, mirrors, carpets, chamber and dining-room furniture.

## FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. Advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds &c., &c., promptly executed.

REFER, by PERMISSION, to Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

FOR SALE.

FULTON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6 1860.—The privilege of exchanging any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former Companies, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., for seven per cent. Bonds of this Company of the issue for funding the debts of the former Companies, will cease as to parties who do not apply at this office to make such exchange, before the expiration of ten days from the first publication of this notice.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA BONDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.

JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. (3½) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.

CHAS PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug 3, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the Office in the City of New-York on and after the 15th of August inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 16th of August inclusive. GEO. A. ROYT, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.
By order, WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a surplus Dividend of Nineteen and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 78 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $2,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.

These most nutricious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 102 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET.
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depot No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 211 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

## BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID NEW AND SECOND-hand tables for sale, at reasonable prices; private boards furnished. Orders by mail attended to. W. H. GRIFFITH, Practical Billiard Table Maker, No. 1161 Fulton-st.

SEND TO HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CAMPAIGN MEDALS,
CAMPAIGN PINS, &C.
Every variety and style now ready. List of prices and styles on application. Address
JNO. S. WELLS, Manufacturers' Depot,
Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

## MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

| No. | | Price of Single Boxes—Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation | 25 |
| 2. | Cures Worm Fever, Verminous Affections | 25 |
| 3. | Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants | 25 |
| 4. | Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints | 25 |
| 5. | Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery | 25 |
| 6. | Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing | 25 |
| 7. | Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat | 25 |
| 8. | Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux | 25 |
| 9. | Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head | 25 |
| 10. | Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint | 25 |
| 11. | Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying Green Sickness | 25 |
| 12. | Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses | 25 |
| 13. | Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing | 25 |
| 14. | Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch | 25 |
| 15. | Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs | 25 |
| 16. | Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague | 50 |
| 17. | Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate | 50 |
| 18. | Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight | 50 |
| 19. | Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza | 50 |
| 20. | Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough | 50 |
| 21. | Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration | 50 |
| 22. | Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache | 50 |
| 23. | Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers | 50 |
| 24. | Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness | 50 |
| 25. | Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions | 50 |
| 26. | Cures Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting | 50 |
| 27. | Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination | 50 |
| 28. | Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility | 100 |
| 29. | Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomacace, Cankered Mouths | 50 |
| 30. | Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination | 50 |
| 31. | Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Fruritis | 50 |
| 32. | Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart | 100 |

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book ..... $7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book ..... 5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book ..... 4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book ..... 3
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book ..... 1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians. 15
N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete manual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $5. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address
F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Haverick-square. HENRY GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st. East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals: For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. POPELAND, No. 134 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 303 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 4236 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"DR. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1860.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmlee Buildings, No. 656 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Thirtieth edition, Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIESS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side.) New-York.

A WORD TO LADIES.—DR. VANHEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, still continues to devote his attention to the treatment of all female diseases. His new mode of curing all obstructions is known to be always successful. Charges moderate. Advice gratis. Dr. VANHEKEREN'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES are for sale at his office, or will be sent by inclosing $1 to Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence. It is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## MEDICAL.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation for a sufferer, who himself was entirely cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies. In case of necessity, Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED—BRANT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE MIXTURE is a never-failing remedy for all uterine weaknesses. It will positively cure the leucorrhœa. References given if requested, to ladies who were afflicted with this distressing complaint, one, two and three years, and are now in good health. Sold only at BRANT'S Office, No. 14 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

## RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.

An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains for Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. On and after July 2, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 9¾ A. M., and 6¼ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30. 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from 42d-st. Depôt;) for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 7:40 and 9 A. M., and 2 P. M., White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHELL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. Way Trains 31st and Morrisania, Lightning News Train, 8:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M. Fare to Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M. Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:15 A. M. for Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:20 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatoong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Sconset, 12:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12, 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NURSERY PARTNER WANTED.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.

ELLWANGER & BARRY will offer for sale the whole or part of their interest in the "Columbus Nursery," situated at Columbus, Ohio, and conducted by M. B. Bateham & Co.

The purchaser must either be a practical Nurseryman or an active, intelligent business man, as the extent and prospects of the business require more assistance in its management.

This Nursery was founded by its present proprietors in 1855, and now occupies some 90 acres of land, situated on the finest avenue in the City of Columbus, and only one mile from the Court-house.

The land is of excellent quality for the purpose, and additional land of similar quality in the immediate neighborhood can be rented at a low rate. Abundance of manure can be had in the city, generally for the hauling; labor of all kinds can be obtained at any season, and the facilities for shipping are scarcely equaled elsewhere.

The nursery grounds are conveniently and tastefully laid out, inclosed by good hedges and fences, well stocked with specimen trees, and supplied with all necessary buildings, implements and other equipments necessary for a first-class establishment.

The stock at present on the ground is excellent and well assorted, and an extensive trade has already been established.

Mr. Bateham, the acting partner, has been connected with Agricultural and Horticultural affairs in the West during the past fifteen years, as Editor of the *Ohio Cultivator* and otherwise, and is one of the best-informed men on the subject of Pomology and Horticulture in the Western States.

It is not too much to say that this is the best opportunity, all things considered, that has ever been offered, in this country, for persons who desire to embark in the Nursery business.

To avoid useless correspondence, no applications will receive attention except from parties qualified to perform active duties either on the ground or in the office, and who can make a cash payment of at least $5,000. For full particulars, apply to
M. B. BATEHAM & CO., Columbus, O.,
And ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The club-house, with bar and fixtures, billiard room; a boat-builder's shop, with out-buildings; water privileges, with yachts, boats, timber, spars, sails, rigging, &c.; all complete for the business, at the foot of Court-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the Excelsior Base Ball grounds, now doing a business of $5,000 a year. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. A good vessel of 75 or 90 tons would be taken in trade. For particulars, apply to D. T. EASTON, No. 17 Wall-st., or to SMEDLEY & LENOX, at Clubhouse.

A DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE best retail drug-stores in the City of New-York, established over 50 years, doing a fine business, is offered for sale cheap. The sale of two articles alone, viz.: George's Hair-Dye, and Wilson's Hair-Colorer, are worth the entire price asked. $3,000 cash will purchase the entire concern. Apply on the premises, No. 306 Grand-st., corner of Allen.

$5,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN WITH THIS amount of cash, competent and willing to act as book-keeper, and give his time and attention generally in an old and respectable business, can hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with real name and references, MERCHANT, Box No. 1,990 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR sale, with a full stock on hand, and fixtures complete, handsomely fitted up for wholesale or retail, in the best business street in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 276 Greenwich st., New-York.

## DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAL. ANOK OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and gums ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.
VINCENT W. RAVE, Dentist.
No. 839 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, (GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST,) has removed to No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

## STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Hall. CARD and Counting-Room NOTICES in great variety.

## SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE,
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE. KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers.

Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

JURA ..... Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN ..... Thursday, 16th August
ETNA ..... Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin ..... $75
Steerage ..... 30
Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:
From Liverpool to New-York ..... $40
From Cork to New-York ..... 30
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARNELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's splendid and powerful screw steamer
PRINCE ALBERT
will leave, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. Johns, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.

Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.

Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.

Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Galway for $32 50; from Dublin, 36; from Belfast, $37; from Londonderry, $37 50; from Waterford, $37; from Limerick, $35.

For freight or passage apply on board of the ship, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNIT

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

smaller parties on the other, press equally on the Government and render all action impossible. The emigrants who arrived last Monday, are, of course, annexationists to a man, and each is the chief of a considerable band, thus adding another embarrassment to the men in power, who are honestly endeavoring to work out a better state of things. They will not accept office themselves, and their opinions and conduct influences vast numbers of others, so that it is the fashion to refuse *portfolios Intendenzas*, and all other kinds of office. Naval officers and men in the army are resigning, and are flying to Piedmont. Ten naval officers have already sent in their resignation, and many refuse to go against Sicily. As for the military, they are in a state of insubordination which no authority can control. On Wednesday evening two regiments of the offending Guards were sent out of Naples, one to Nola and the other to Caserta, to be broken up, as I was told; but there are counter-reports prevailing.

### AGENTS OF GARIBALDI IN LIVERPOOL.

*From the Liverpool Daily Times, July 20*

GARIBALDI'S agents, MM. FELETTI and ORLANDO, are at present in Liverpool, negotiating the purchase of several steamships for GARIBALDI. Our foreign correspondent has informed us that GARIBALDI'S principal agent was lately seen issuing from his study in the Palace at Palermo, rubbing his hands as if in high glee with some important commission which the illustrious Dictator had confided to him. We understand that the commission was to purchase a small flotilla of steamships, if possible in Liverpool, and to send them out with the utmost dispatch. The agent from Palermo, who is now in this town, an American name HURTLEY, was also commissioned to purchase a certain quantity of rifles, and likewise a number of large CANNON. He has been in communication with an eminent inventor of improved ordnance, and has come to an arrangement with him to dispatch a number of rifled cannon, of which he intends to superintend the embarkation in person. Yesterday the purchase of another vessel was completed. For obvious reasons, we do not wish to enter into further particulars, but shall perhaps be at liberty to do so in a few days. We are informed that GARIBALDI is exceeding urgent to have possession, without delay, of these recent purchases, and we doubt not that his agents will use every dispatch.

### THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

THE RECENT MASSACRES AT DAMASCUS.

*From the London News.*

It appears that the massacre at Damascus commenced in the afternoon of the 9th, and that before night 500 Christians had been killed. The first consulate attacked was that of Russia. The Russian and Greek consuls took refuge with ABD-EL-KADER. All the Catholic and Greek churches and convents, as well as the consulates, are burnt. The American vice-consul was wounded, and the Dutch vice-consul said to be killed.

Druse atrocities in the neighborhood of Sidon continue unabated. Christian priests and villagers near Sidon, and near Damascus, have been forced at the point of the sword to embrace Moslemism by hundreds.

"Between May 29 and June 30," writes our correspondent at Beyrout, "the Druses have murdered in cold blood upwards of four thousand Christians, including more than a hundred Catholic and Greek priests and monks. They have burnt down upwards of 150 Christian villages, including more than 100 churches and 16 convents."

Three thousand Turkish regular troops arrived at Beyrout on the 11th in one line-of-battle ship and two frigates, under KHALID PACHA. Two thousand leave for Damascus. AS yet, "the Turkish Government has not punished a single Druse. In every case of outrage upon Christians, the Druses and Moslems act in concert."

The plunder of church plate and other valuables, and the damage done to crops, houses, and to the country in general, is said to amount to upwards of six millions sterling.

The Levant *Herald*, of the 18th, observes that the receipt of the intelligence from Damascus has excited the gravest anxieties of the Porte. "On Monday, after interviews with Sir HENRY BULWER and M. DE LAVALETTE, his Highness AALI PACHA had an audience of the Sultan, and was closeted with his Majesty till a late hour—on what business it is easy to imagine. Yesterday, again, Sir HENRY and Mr. WILLIAMS, the American Minister, had long conferences with the Caimacan on the same subject. As the result of the Ambassadorial counsel, it is said that the Porte has besides despatching an additional battalion from Thessaly and one from Batoum, purposes to ask the Viceroy of Egypt to send an auxiliary contingent of 10,000 men into Syria, to aid in accomplishing the prompt and complete pacification of the province."

### FRENCH INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

*Paris Correspondence of the Times.*

The counter-order respecting the departure of the French troops is maintained. The counter-order is in consequence of opposition on the part of the Turkish Ambassador to the intervention of France only; that is, to single instead of joint intervention. The apprehensions of the Turkish Government of a general massacre of the Christians in Asia Minor in case French troops land on the coast of Syria appears to be an additional reason for some definite measures to be adopted towards a Government which is confessedly unable to save its subjects from the fury of those barbarians. The notion of a "treaty of peace" being signed, as alleged, between the Maronites and Druses is treated as absurd. A treaty of peace between the murderers and survivors! Cabinet Councils meet here every day, and will probably do so until the Powers have come to an understanding as to what is to be done. The Emperor was on the point of starting on Monday for the camp of Chalons to review the regiments under marching orders, but postponed his journey in consequence of the intimations from the Porte to which I have alluded, and will not go till some arrangement is adopted.

### Cruelty on Board American Ships.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult. Mr. M. MILNES asked the Home Secretary what measures had been taken to bring about a Convention with the Government of the United States to remedy the impunity with which crimes are committed on board vessels trading between the United States and this country, and called the attention of the House to some recent circumstances bearing on the question. It would be recollected that last year he called attention to the horrible atrocities committed on board American vessels trading between England and the United States, the perpetrators of which atrocities, in consequence of the defective state of the law, were able to escape with entire impunity. At that time the Foreign Minister undertook to do everything in his power to remedy that great evil, but the noble Lord, at the beginning of the present session, informed the House that he had handed the matter over to the Home Secretary, considering the question to be one of domestic legislation. Since that period the House has not heard one word of the matter, although the atrocities were still frequently committed. A sailor lately died in a hospital in Liverpool in consequence of injuries received on board the *Ocean Monarch*. An inquest was held upon his body, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the second and third mates; but these men escaped under the Extradition Treaty during the inquest, and were now free from the consequences of their brutality. What rendered the case worse was that the parties in question were the same men who, three years ago, were found guilty of manslaughter on board a ship bearing the pacific name of *John Bright*. [A laugh.] It seemed that the crime of manslaughter did not come within the terms of the Extradition Treaty. If this sort of proceeding was to go on, he asked what quantum of murder would be sufficient to induce the Government of this country and of the United States to put a stop to such transactions? Was the great Atlantic to be a place where every kind of outrage might be committed with impunity, and did not the Government of this country and the Government of the United States see that as regards two civilized nations such a state of things was a great calamity and opprobrium to humanity?

Sir. G. LEWIS replied that the Government in the course of last Autumn entered into negotiations with the American Minister, Mr. DALLAS, and, after consideration, prepared a draught of convention, which was transmitted to the American Government, but he was not aware what decision had been come to on the subject.

### Commencement at Amherst College.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI—ADDRESS BY HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

AMHERST, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1860.

Yesterday's exercises opened with the meeting of the Alumni. In the absence of the President and all the Vice-Presidents, Prof. SEELYE called the meeting to order. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD was chosen President for the coming year, and the same Vice Presidents hold over. The meeting was very fully attended. Speeches were made by President FELTON of Harvard College, President STEARNS, Prof. W. S. TYLER and others. The Alumni then marched in order to the village church to the music of Gilmore's Band. There the orator of the occasion, Prof. F. A. MARCH, of Lafayette College, addressed them. He endeavored to establish the proposition that "the English language is a new speech."

There have been but three deaths among the Alumni during the year just gone. One of those who have died is well known to every reader of your columns as a Christian scholar and gentleman—Prof. ALONZO GRAY, of the Class of 1834. Another, Rev. LEVI ALPHEUS FIELD, graduated in 1846; and the most recent death was that of HENRY SHIPLEY, of the Class of 1850.

The Library at present contains 18,000 volumes, twenty-five hundred of which have been added during the past year. The orator chosen for the next year is Rev. J. M. MANNING, of Boston. Judge STOFFORD is substitute.

In the afternoon Hon. HORACE MAYNARD addressed the members of the "Social Union" upon the "Necessity of a Political Education for the Young Men of America."

Gilmore's Band gave a very successful concert in the evening.

With to-day's programme the work of the week closes. The weather has been exceedingly warm, but last night the falling of a little rain cooled the atmosphere very acceptably. D.

Mr. Theddeus Hyatt is on a new track. He has gone, with his family, to Kansas, to investigate the truth of the statements regarding the destitution which the protracted and severe drought has caused in the southern part of the Territory.

# CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

## BOARD OF POLICE MAGISTRATES.

INTERESTING REPORT ON THE SUBJECT OF COMMITTING HABITUAL DRUNKARDS AS VAGRANTS—A REQUEST TO THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Police Justices was held last evening, in the room of the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, at the Tombs, but, in the absence of a quorum of the members, no other business was transacted than the reception, and tabling for future action, of the following report, presented by Justice WELSH, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Ordinances:

The Committee on Laws and Ordinances, to whom was referred the subject of alleged frequent committals of the same persons for intoxication for periods of ten days or less, to be considered in connection with a verbal request of the Warden of the Penitentiary that such persons be committed as vagrants, have had the matter under consideration, and report, that in view of the fact that public attention has been drawn to this subject through the Press recently, in a somewhat extraordinary manner, they have given more than ordinary consideration to the Warden's informal communication.

In order to determine how far it is practicable to comply with the Warden's request, the Committee will refer to the law governing the magistrates' action. The circumstances under which the magistrates are authorized to commit habitual drunkards as vagrants are:

1. All persons who, being habitual drunkards, are destitute and without visible means of support.

2. All persons, who, being habitual drunkards, abandon, neglect or refuse to aid in the support of their families, and are complained of by such families.

Habitual drunkenness is not vagrancy, unless within one of the foregoing conditions. It will thus appear, that in order to give the magistrate power to commit for vagrancy, in cases of habitual drunkenness, evidence must be before him that the person charged is destitute and without visible means of support, or that he abandons, neglects or refuses to aid in support of his family, and is complained of by such family.

There can be little doubt that a considerable number of those who are repeatedly committed under the ten days' act, are vagrants within one of the conditions described. The labors of the magistrates would be lessened and the public interest served by a vigorous prosecution of all such persons for the offence. That they are not prosecuted may be attributed to a very prominent defect in the prosecuting machinery of the Police system of the City; that there is no concert of action with the police authorities to frame the prosecutions and furnish evidence to sustain them. As a general rule, each police officer making an arrest is left by his superiors in office to prosecute according to his own idea of the offence to be charged, and of the evidence requisite to be produced. It frequently happens, in consequence, that habitual drunkards, who are destitute and without visible means of support, pass from hand to hand, and are prosecuted on numerous occasions for the simple offence of intoxication, who, if the evidences against them in the possession of the police authorities were collected and duly presented before the magistrate, would be convicted of vagrancy, and committed accordingly. The inefficient character of the prosecuting system will scarcely need other illustration, now it is understood that no rule or regulation of the Police Department enforces the attendance of a superior officer to supervise the action of the patrolmen while prosecuting in the Police Court.

In addition to the evidence which might be furnished by the Police Department, valuable information flows to the Department of Public Charity and Correction, which might be made available if presented at the proper time. Such information relates to the periods at which persons charged with vagrancy as habitual drunkards have been detained in the prisons of the Department for intoxication, and served out sentences in default of payment of fines. Such evidence is not at present furnished. The Board of Police Justices having adopted a rule that persons charged with intoxication be examined daily at 8 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at those hours it would be both proper and convenient for the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to present any evidence in their possession tending to establish charges of vagrancy against the persons so arraigned. The Committee do not doubt that through such a system the repeated committals complained of could be in a great measure avoided. Such coöperation must, of course, be voluntary, as there is no law to compel it. It is purely a matter of administration that must be left to those Departments.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, be requested to coöperate and furnish such evidence as they may possess to advance prosecutions of persons who, being habitual drunkards, are vagrants, and that such evidence be furnished to the Police Justices at the hours set apart for the examination of persons charged with intoxication, to wit, at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., daily.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Metropolitan Police be requested to have charge sheets prepared and furnished in such cases, and that such sheets contain a recital of the particular offence charged, with a list of the witnesses to substantiate the charge.

The Board adjourned to Friday evening next.

## BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CHAMBERS AND GREENWICH STREETS TO BE PAVED WITH BELGIAN PAVEMENT—THE CITY FINANCES.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was adopted directing the paving of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to North River, with Belgian pavement, from curb to curb. The President stated that the contract was already awarded for same paving from gutter to gutter. The contract, as amended, was subsequently confirmed.

The Board also concurred in confirming the contract for paving Greenwich-street, from the Battery to Gansevoort-street, with Belgian pavement.

A communication was received from the Comptroller showing that there was in the Treasury July 31, $510,162 03. The receipts since that time were $1,031,073 56. The payments were $1,108,082 42; leaving a balance in the City Treasury at the close of business on Thursday last of $433,150 17.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in ordering an iron railing round Mission-square, (Five Points.) Also, in ordering a new engine for No. 45.

## POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board met yesterday at their head-quarters, but transacted no business of importance. Several Policemen were fined for direliction of duty, from one to five days' pay.

Daniel Sheehan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was dismissed from the Department, in consequence of not having reported himself to the Commissioners when his leave of absence had expired.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

QUARANTINE AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Mr. CYRUS CURTISS has addressed several interrogatories to Dr. A. H. GUNN, the Health Officer of the Port, touching the enforcement of Quarantine regulations upon emigrant and other vessels arriving with passengers after long voyages, and also relative to the facilities which he has, under the present Quarantine *regime* for the detention and treatment of passengers exposed on their voyage to contagious or infectious diseases. To these questions Dr. GUNN replies, first, that the utmost vigilance is exercised to ascertain the sanitary condition of all such vessels, and, when necessary, the most rigid quarantine measures are enforced. Second, that vessels arriving from ports where malignant, contagious or infectious diseases are known to prevail are quarantined. Ship fever, small-pox and cholera generally occur in emigrant passenger ships from European ports. Third, he has a hospital ship well equipped for the treatment of yellow-fever patients, where the disease can be as successfully treated as on land. Cases of small-pox are treated on Blackwell's Island, and the vessels on which such cases arrive are detained at Quarantine until they are fumigated and well cleansed. Cholera and ship fever, he says, have become almost extinct.

THE WEATHER—A GRATEFUL CITY.—Yesterday the man or woman must have been accustomed to the heat of an annealing furnace, who did not feel grateful to the mercury in the thermometer for descending eight degrees in the tube of that respectable and highly scientific instrument. And as the mercury went down a delicious breeze came up, and the flagging energies of our exhausted citizens came up with it, until "out-of-town" visions, in which they had been indulging for several days past, had lost a portion of their charms, and the anticipating excursionists began anew to calculate expenses. Actually, the change in the temperature yesterday, though it was still warm enough for the best sort of Summer day we ever wish to see, was something to be grateful for, and with the probability of a good rain-storm before many hours, we perhaps may congratulate ourselves on having taken our farewell of the heated term.

ANONYMOUS GRUMBLERS.—General Superintendent KENNEDY is constantly in receipt of communications from anonymous sources in reference to the unofficer-like conduct of members of the Police force. In some instances the charges made are of a very serious character, and if proved would doubtless result in the decapitation of the alleged offenders. In none of these cases, however, can any action be taken, because the complainants either fail to specify the Policeman's name or number, the place where the dereliction of duty was committed, or, most important of all, refuse personally to give testimony in the matter. Although the majority of these missives meet their deserved fate in the waste-paper basket, yet occasionally one is received which merits attention.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The various Republican Ward Associations, south of Fourteenth-street, met last evening at their respective Head-quarters, and elected one delegate from each Election District in the Ward, to meet in the Assembly District Convention, for the purpose of appointing two delegates and two alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 22d of August. The Associations north of Fourteenth-street meet for the same purpose on the evening of the 14th inst.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Yesterday evening a son of Mr. WALTER H. JARVIS, who resides at No. 87 Amity-street, fell from a third-story window of that building and so severely fractured his skull that no hopes are entertained for his recovery. The unfortunate child was only six years of age.

### Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF AN INFANT FROM ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday concluded an investigation of the circumstances connected with the death of ROBERT FOSTER, an infant four days old, who was alleged to have been the victim of malpractice on the part of Dr. MACDONALD ALLEN, of No. 447 Grand-street, the attending physician. The testimony demonstrated that the death of the child had been caused by an overdose of opium, administered at the Doctor's direction, and a verdict was given to that effect. The jury also charged Dr. ALLEN with having been culpably careless in prescribing the medicine, and censured the druggist who made up the prescription for not warning the father of the child of the danger of using so powerful a drug in the case in question. Coroner GAMBLE, under these circumstances, deemed it to be his duty to require Dr. ALLEN to furnish bail for his appearance to answer before the Grand Jury, should any action be taken against him. In extenuation of his error the doctor stated that of late he had been much troubled in mind, and that unwittingly he wrote the word, "opium," instead of "rhubarb," which he had intended to have done. He says that he feels very keenly the result of his error, but does not himself attribute the child's death to the opium, and gives the reason for his opinion in his examination. In the account of the case which was published on Thursday it was stated that Dr. ALLEN had said that the child did not require any medicine, but that he prescribed it merely to gratify the mother; but he denies having made any such remark.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.

THOMAS REILLY, a native of Ireland, 18 years of age, died in the New-York Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries received on Tuesday last, by falling through the hatchway of the building No. 443 Broadway. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case yesterday, when it appeared that deceased was at work on the fourth floor of the building, removing goods from a steam elevator, when the rope of the elevator broke, and the platform, with the goods upon it, rapidly descended. REILLY, who was reaching over the elevator at the time, lost his balance and fell through the hatchway to the first floor, sustaining fatal injuries. The jury rendered the usual verdict, and censured the machinist for not providing the elevator with a rope properly secured and sufficiently strong.

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

Early yesterday morning, CATHARINE BROWN, a native of Scotland, 32 years of age, residing at No. 651 Water-street, died from the effects of a dose of opium, which she took with the intention of destroying herself. She had lived unhappily with her mother, and had on several occasions threatened to commit suicide. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.... JACOB DEITSCH, a porter in the store No. 113 Greenwich-street, was overcome by the heat on Thursday afternoon, and having been removed to the Third Ward Station-house, died there in the course of the night. Deceased was a German, 37 years of age. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner O'KEEFE.... The same Coroner investigated the causes of the death of an unknown man, who was found floating in the river near Governor's Island. The body was much decomposed, and apparently was that of a laboring man, about 35 years of age. A verdict of death from "supposed drowning" was rendered, and the remains were removed to Bellevue Hospital to await identification.... On Thursday afternoon, DANIEL MCKRON, a laborer, while at work excavating for a cellar at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, became overpowered by the sun, and died soon after he had been removed to his home, No. 539 Third-avenue. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon his body.

### Police Reports.

HIGHWAYMEN IN CUSTODY.

Mr. George Robinson was robbed of a gold watch and chain a few nights since, as he was passing through Chatham-street, by two men known as Thos. Price and Henry Bourget, *alias* "Frenchy." Mr. Robinson managed to detain Price until the arrival of a policeman, who conducted him to the Station-house, but Bourget escaped with the booty. Yesterday Price revealed the name of his associate in the robbery, and made an affidavit before Justice WELSH, charging him with the offence. The magistrate thereupon issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and placed it in the hands of Officer McCord, of the Lower Police Court, who found the object of his search at Police Headquarters, where he was in custody of the Detectives, who had apprehended him for the purpose of "showing him up." Having been taken before Justice WELSH, he was committed to answer the charge.

DISTURBANCE IN A PORTER-HOUSE.

Late on Thursday night a gang of rowdies went into the porter-house kept by Michael Flood at No. 782 Washington-street, and commenced pelting Francis Gordon, the barkeeper, with pitchers, tumblers, decanters and other convenient missiles. Officers Curry and Brown hearing the disturbance proceeded to the scene and arrested Nat Gaunauld, the ringleader, Frank McDonnell and Patrick Noonan, who were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held to answer. During the disturbance Gordon was badly cut and beaten, and Gaunauld was slightly injured on the right hand.

ROBBING A TILL.

John McCabe, a youth fourteen years of age, cautiously entered the store of Jacob Sperle, No. 542 Eigth-avenue, and was in the act of abstracting $100 from the till when the proprietor pounced upon him. The thief was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him to answer.

A CATTLE-STEALER.

A butcher, named Jacob Heine, was yesterday taken before Justice STERRS charged with stealing twelve head of fat cattle valued at $684. Eleven of the animals were recovered and restored to the rightful owner. The prisoner was committed to answer.

# BROOKLYN NEWS.

### Dedication of a Wigwam in South Brooklyn.

SPEECH BY MR. GEORGE W. CURTIS.

The new "Wigwam" recently erected by the Republicans of South Brooklyn, in Court-street, opposite Douglass, was dedicated last evening with great *éclat*. Not less than a thousand of the sachems, chiefs, and young warriors of the party assembled in council, and some thirty or forty of the most beautiful squaws of Brooklyn graced the occasion with their presence. The "Rocky Mountain Glee Club," the "Prarie Songsters," and an excellent brass band furnished music for the *fête*.

The dedication speech was delivered by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq. Mr. CURTIS was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, and spoke for an hour and a half, principally upon the subject of Slavery. He commenced by an allusion to the remark of Lord GREY, made in his seat in Parliament, that in his opinion the American system of Government had proved a failure, and to the attempt of EDWARD EVERETT to controvert that assertion. He justified Lord GREY in his assertion, and said that from the present aspect of our politics, all foreigners had a right to draw a similar conclusion. Mr. EVERETT, in his answer to Lord GREY, had designedly omitted the main question. The point was not as to our material prosperity, but whether our loyalty to liberty—the distinctive idea on which the American Government was founded—had not declined and well nigh died out. He went on to quote the leaders of the party calling itself Democratic—CALHOUN, DAVIS, CHAS. O'CONOR, and others—showing that Slavery, and not freedom, was declared to be the key-stone of our political edifice. Mr. O'CONOR, who, he said, was the only honest, outspoken Democrat in the whole North, had declared Slavery to be a good thing in itself, good for the master and good for the slave, and yet he was compelled to admit that the Republican Party had God, and the national conscience on their side, and having this, they "thought it a bright idea to agitate the right and wrong of Slavery." "Yes," said the speaker, "it is a bright idea, we accept the issue—this is the point of the whole controversy, and the result of the coming election will show to Lord GREY and to all Feudal Lords throughout the world that Liberty in America is not dead but sleepeth. And here it is worthy of remark that the first voice in this grand chorus of LINCOLN and Liberty, comes from the Slave State of Missouri."

After paying a glowing eulogy to Hon. FRANK BLAIR, of St. Louis, as being the chief instrument in achieving this glorious result, Mr. CURTIS took the history of the Slavery question, and traced the progress of the agitation upon the subject from the passage of the Missouri Compromise in 1824 down to the present time, claiming that while the North had all along been disposed to let the subject rest, and avoided intermeddling with the institution, the agitation had been forced upon them by the arrogant and constantly increasing demands of the South.

He closed by a review of the position of the different candidates in the field, and claimed that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and all the leaders of the party which he represented, including CHARLES O'CONOR and JAMES T. BRADY, "the potential Governor of New-York, who would end with being the potential Governor," were really seeking disunion, although they would doubtless deny it.

During the delivery of Mr. CURTIS' speech, a deputation of "Wide-Awakes," including several campaign clubs of the City of Brooklyn, entered the Wigwam preceded by a band of music, and were received with prolonged cheers.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—During the last month 430 patients were treated in this institution, of which 253 were females and 185 males, for the following diseases: Injuries 27, nervous 14, skin 44, head 7, abdomen 152, eye and ear 11, fevers 11, heart, lungs and throat 45, minor surgery 57, rheumatism 10, urinary 3, abscess 9, vaccinated 49. 214 of these patients were born in the United States, 193 in Ireland, 17 in England, and 16 in Germany. There were under 1 year old 33, between 1 and 5, 94; between 5 and 10, 54; between 10 and 20, 153; over 20, 125. 615 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

SUICIDE.—A man, named JOHN WALTON, 57 years of age, residing at No. 57 Green-lane, near York-street, committed suicide on Thursday night, by taking Laudanum. The deceased was out of employment and this, together with the alleged unfaithfulness of his wife, is supposed to have so affected him that he took the fatal drug. An inquest was held, when a verdict of "Suicide by taking laudanum" was rendered by the Jury.

REMAINS OF A CHILD FOUND.—The head, arms, and a portion of the trunk of a child, were found at Greenpoint, yesterday, under a pile of lumber in BLOODGOOD'S ship yard. Coroner MURRAY has charge of the remains, and will endeavor to give the case a thorough investigation.

BURGLARY BY RIVER PIRATES.—The shoe-store of HENRY CAMPBELL, corner of K. and Franklin streets, Greenpoint, was entered by thieves, who carried away property valued at $200. It is supposed the burglars were river thieves, as they were traced to one of the docks where there was evidence that they took their departure in a boat.

THE PATENT SAFE GAME.—While a stranger was inspecting the curiosities in the Navy-yard, on Wednesday last, he was accosted by two well dressed sharpers, who induced him to invest in the patent safe game. The stranger lost a gold watch, but through the agency of officers in the yard, succeeded in recovering it again. The sharpers were permitted to escape.

### New-Jersey.

SUICIDE AT GREENVILLE.—Yesterday morning a man, named SAMUEL W. ELLIS was found suspended by the neck by a rope attached to a tree, at Saltersville. The night previous he stopped at NEWKIRK'S Hotel, in Hudson City. After singing one or two songs, he bade the party good night and went away. It is said that he belonged to the Metropolitan Police force until within a year past, and was located in the Third Ward.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY CARS.—The citizens of Bergen held a meeting on Thursday night, and passed resolutions condemnatory of running the Jersey City and Bergen cars on Sunday.

### Staten Island.

A LINCOLN CLUB AT PORT RICHMOND.—A Lincoln Club was formed at Port Richmond on Thursday night, under the Presidency of JOHN WILDE, and with LEWIS BROWNELL as Secretary. Addresses were listened to from JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Esq., and Hon. W. P. ANGEL. Mr. ANGEL said he helped to build the Buffalo platform, and was nominated for State Prison Inspector, on the ticket with JOHN A. DIX for Governor, in 1848, and, thinking now as he did then, is a Republican, whilst DIX has become a slaveocrat.

### The Visit of the President to the Great Eastern.

*From the Washington Constitution.*

The President and Miss LANE, accompanied by Mrs. COBB, Secretary TOUCEY, and a distinguished party, left the city yesterday morning at about 7½ o'clock, by special train for Annapolis, to visit the monster steamship *Great Eastern*, now on exhibition there. Arriving at Annapolis at 9½ o'clock, the President was received at the dépôt by the officers of the Naval Academy, and conducted to the house of Capt. GEORGE S. BLAKE, the worthy superintendent of that establishment. After a short rest, attended by Capt. BLAKE and other naval officers, he went on board the screw-tender *Anacostia*, commanded by Lieut. T. SCOTT FILLEBROWN, which was lying at the wharf at the foot of the Academy grounds, which, soon after the President and his party had embarked under a salute of twenty-one guns from the revenue cutter, steamed down the Severn towards the leviathan steamer, which was lying at anchor in the roads at a distance of about five miles.

The day was bright, the bay was calm as a mirror; the broad waters of the bay studded with boats of every size and shape, from the large high-decked excursion steamer to the small row-boat,—all filled with visitors for the *Great Eastern*,—the giant vessel towering above all the pigmy craft that surrounded her, occupying the centre of the picture, presented a scene of beauty and life which we have never seen surpassed. When the *Anacostia* approached the *Great Eastern*, the latter ran up the American ensign and fired a salute of twenty-one guns. After steaming slowly twice round her the *Anacostia* ran alongside, and the President and his party went on board the *Great Eastern*, being received at the gangway by Capt. J. VINE HALL, Hon. Capt. CARNEGIE, R. N., Mr. GOOCH, and others of the Board of Directors of the Company. As the President appeared on deck the band played Hail Columbia, and continued to perform national airs while the President was conducted through the ship, and shown the wonders of this greatest effort of naval architectural skill and science.

When the President and those who accompanied him had visited all the points of interest in the ship, under the courteous and intelligent guidance of Capt. HALL, they were conducted to the saloon, where a sumptuous collation was prepared for them. Capt. CARNEGIE occupied the head of the table, and at the conclusion of the repast proposed the health of "Our illustrious visitor, the President of the United States," observing that he would make no prefatory remarks, in obedience to the etiquette which prevails in Europe, and which prescribes that toasts to the health of rulers of nations be proposed without preface or comment. The President responded by proposing "The health of the illustrious Sovereign and estimable lady Queen VICTORIA," which was drank with all the honors. Judge MASON, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, proposed the health of "the officers of the *Great Eastern*," to which Capt. HALL responded in feeling and appropriate language, remarking in conclusion that "he had always regarded a voyage to the United States as necessary to complete his nautical experience, and that if this, his first visit, should also be his last, he should ever retain the most grateful recollection of it." The President expressed the hope that this would not be the last visit of the *Great Eastern* to our shores. He hoped that, if the problem which was suggested to him by a lady during the day—"would it pay"—were once satisfactorily solved, the *Great Eastern* would become a regular trader between the United States and England, and maintain constant intercourse between both countries for the benefit and advantage of each.

After taking leave of the directors and officers of the *Great Eastern*, to whom he expressed the pleasure he had derived from his visit to their ship, and his thanks for their kind attention, he returned on board the *Anacostia*, which immediately hoisted the British flag, and as she steamed away returned the salute of the British steamer.

After an hour or two spent at the hospitable house of Capt. BLAKE, the President left Annapolis at half-past six o'clock in the evening, and reached this city shortly after eight o'clock. Both the President and all those who had the honor to accompany him seemed much pleased with the excursion, and were unanimous in their opinion that they had passed a very agreeable day.

### Navy and Army Intelligence.

The United States corvette *Jamestown* is to be taken in hands at once and prepared for active squadron duty. She is at Philadelphia, where operations will be immediately commenced on her. The *Jamestown* is a first-class sailing sloop-of war, 985 tons burden. She will have on board 22 guns and about 300 men. The station to which she is to go has not been named.

To-day the steam sloop *Brooklyn* is to leave Norfolk with the Chiriqué Commission. We should not be surprised, however, that she was detained till next week, as she has some preparations to complete as yet.

A detachment of the United States dragoons from Albany, recently recruited there, arrived in this City yesterday evening. They will be this morning reinforced by a company from the rendezvous here, and will leave immediately for Carlisle, Penn., to be drilled and equipped in time for the next battalion going West.

The new commandant of the Gosport Navy-yard, Commodore MCCAULEY, *vice* BELL, reported for duty on Tuesday.

For some cause or other, desertions from the army and navy of the United States continue to be reported daily. Official advices from the troops (800 strong) that left for New-Mexico on the 18th of July, say that nearly 100 men have already run away, as already noticed. Letters from several posts and barracks indicate, though on a smaller scale, similar dissatisfaction among the soldiers. We have before alluded to the desertions from the United States ships *Lancaster*, *Cyane* and *Water Witch*. Additional news states that sailors and marines are leaving, without authority, the *Congress*, on the Brazils; the *Iroquois*, in the Mediterranean, and two vessels of the African Squadron. A few hands have also gone from the *Brooklyn*, the *Wyandotte* and the *Crusader*. Some inquiry ought to be made into these matters.

The United States steamer *Bibb*, which has been on the coast of Labrador with the party of astronomers, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, after an agreeable cruise.

The decision of the Navy Department relative to the *Wabash*, steam-frigate, has been received. That vessel is immediately to be put in readiness for "service orders." A good prospect of employment for the Fall is, therefore, in view at the Navy-yard.

Companies A, I and D, Second Infantry, arrived at Fort Abercrombie after 19 marching days, from Fort Laramie, N. T.

There are at present four companies of United States troops encamped at Fort Leavenworth.

### A Short Speech by Mr. Lincoln.

The following is the speech made by Mr. LINCOLN at the great Republican demonstration at Springfield on the 8th inst.:

"I have appeared amongst you on this occasion with no intention of making a speech. It has been my intention since I have been placed in my present position, to make no speeches; but this assemblage having been drawn together at the place of my residence, and since it appeared to be the wish of those constituting this vast assembly to see me—and it is certainly my wish to see all of you—[great cheers and applause]—I appear upon the ground here at this time only for the purpose of seeing you and enabling you to see me.

I confess with gratitude—be it understood, that I did not suppose that my appearance among you would create the tumult which I now witness. [Renewed cheers.] I am profoundly grateful for this manifestation of your feelings. I am grateful because it is a tribute that can be paid to no man as a man. [Applause.] It is a proof that four years hence you will make a like manifestation to the next man who is the representative of the truth on the questions that now agitate the public. [Cheers.] It is an evidence that you will fight for this cause then as you now fight for it, and even stronger than you now fight, though I be dead and gone. I most profoundly and sincerely thank you.

Having said this, let me now say that it is my wish that you hear the public discussions by others of our friends here for the purpose of addressing you, and let me be silent."

He then left the stand, but was compelled to make a second speech to the same purpose from another stand, which he was enabled to finish though the stand broke down.

## PERSONAL.

Rumor has it that the British Consul, whose family is at present in Saratoga, has secured the whole of the Clarendon Hotel at that place for the accommodation of Lord Renfrew, who will make a brief stay there on his way to Washington.

An imaginative correspondent of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* telegraphs this item from Washington: The presence of one of the European Roths' childs in this country has a political significance Belmont, the New-York correspondent of the Rothschilds, has invested largely in Douglas stock, and his principals think he has made a very bad investment. One of the objects of the visit of the European member, consequently, is to see what arrangements can be made with the Black Republicans to save the financial interests of the concern.

An Ex-Alderman of Rochester, one Mr. Filon, who was a passenger in the *Great Eastern* on her Cape May excursion, denies, through one of the city journals, that there was any reason to find fault with the arrangements on board. He says that he was never treated better in his life than during the three days of the trip. It is really to be hoped that the previous existence of Mr. Filon has not been quite so wretched as this statement would seem to indicate.

The redoubtable forger, Col. Cross, has not yet escaped the clutches of the law. Tiostaves Ashton and Porter arrested him late on Thursday evening.

The *Jewish Messenger* cautions the public against an impostor, who calls himself Nelton and Abramowitsch, according to circumstances, but whom it represents by Hebrew characters, which may mean saint or sinner, as far as the knowledge of the common crowd goes. He dresses in priestly attire, so the *Messenger* says, with a white cravat and black cassock. While asking the Editor for charity, he appropriated an article of silver-ware from the mantelpiece.

### Syrian Massacres.

A CARD.

The undersigned, in compliance with the spontaneous desires of many benevolent friends, as well as their own, would respectively invite those gentlemen who feel interested in behalf of the tens of thousands of Christians in Syria who have been made wretched wanderers, shelterless, and ready to perish with famine by a most ruthless and fanatical war, to meet at the American Tract Society's House next Monday, at 3 P. M., to devise measures for having the subject of sending relief to these poor people brought as soon as possible, before the Churches in an effective and responsible manner.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1860.

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES BROWN, | WM. C. ALEXANDER. |
| FRED. S. WINSTON, | THOMAS L. RUSHMORE, |
| SHEPHERD KNAPP, | O. E. WOOD, |
| L. BANGS. | J. R. SPAULDING, |
| GERARD HALLOCK, | W. A. BOOTH, |
| SMITH SHELDON, | STEWART BROWN, |
| S. E. MORSE, JR., & Co., | FRANCIS HALL. |

### Howe's Sewing Machine Patent.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your correspondent, "Seamstress," is in error. Mr. HOWE has publicly acknowledged that the extension would net him a million dollars on his *present contracts*. Besides which, the admission that his profits had reached but $444,000 is a great mistake, or it has been arrived at by some new method of bookkeeping. The world gives him credit for three times that sum. I. M. SINGER & Co., GROVER & BAKER, and WHEELER & WILSON, have paid him much more. These are but three firms, while almost all use his patent. He has not retained all the prominent patent lawyers. There is one who is well known and is eminently qualified, who has declined HOWE'S retainer, and I am gratified to say, that he will appear in the arena on behalf of the public. I also hear that the heirs of WALTER HUNT have put in certain *facts* which are likely to embarrass the Examiners as to HOWE having been entitled to the patent originally.

JUSTICE.

THE KEY WEST NEGROES.—The following is